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No. 67

## House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

May 6, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN ABNEY CULBERSON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2014, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

### HONORING DR. SAM DAVIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARROW) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BARROW of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Dr. Sam Davis as he celebrates his 30th anniversary as pastor of Beulah Grove Baptist Church in Augusta, Georgia.

Dr. Davis was born in Barnwell, South Carolina, and is a graduate of Voorhees College, Morehouse School of Religion, and the Columbia Theological Seminary. Under Dr. Davis' leadership, Beulah Grove has greatly expanded its reach and increased its rank.

Beulah Grove is 100 years old, and Dr. Davis is only the ninth pastor in the church's history, but he has led that church for almost a third of that century. He has followed in the church's greatest traditions and led it into the 21st century as one of the most visionary communities of faith in the region.

To Dr. Davis, his wife, Beverly, and to the entire Beulah Grove Baptist community, I extend the heartiest of congratulations on this milestone, and I wish you all many, many more.

### HONORING HENRY Y. KUHLM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LANCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the dedicated public service of the Honorable Henry Y. Kuhl, a great patriot, family patriarch, public servant, businessman, and close friend, who for 35 years has served as chairman of the Hunterdon County Republican Committee. Henry will retire from his position this June, leaving a legacy that will stand the test of time in the history of New Jersey.

Henry's love of country, our State, and Hunterdon County has served as the foundation of his beliefs and his devotion to our system of government in the United States, based on faith in God, respect for the individual, self-reliance, free enterprise, and service to the larger community.

Henry's record as Republican county chairman is unparalleled. During his distinguished tenure, he has led an organization that has been overwhelmingly successful in producing winning majorities for Federal, State, county, and municipal candidates.

Henry has also been a delegate to 10 Republican National Conventions, helping shape the direction of our party under the leadership of Presidents Nixon, Ford, Reagan, George H.W. Bush, and George W. Bush.

I have known Henry my entire life. He is a respected mentor and ally, and our families' paths have crossed for more than a century. His late father, Paul Kuhl, and my late father, Wesley L. Lance, were lifelong friends.

Henry's devotion to public service has been matched by his devotion to his family, church, community, and business. He and his beloved late wife, Elsa, raised two fine sons, who today are raising, with their spouses, their own families.

A dedicated member of the Flemington Presbyterian Church, Henry has been involved in many charitable endeavors. He is a proud alumnus of Flemington High School and Rider University. His family's business, Kuhl Corporation, is a world leader in manufacturing egg washing and other patented equipment, based on the agricultural heritage of Hunterdon County and of the Kuhl family.

When the Hunterdon County Republican Committee reorganizes following the June primary election, Henry will assume the role of chairman emeritus and continue to advance the causes to which he has dedicated his life.

My wife, Heidi Rohrbach, joins me in thanking the Honorable Henry Y. Kuhl for his service to Hunterdon County and the State of New Jersey. I know that he will be an esteemed leader for many years to come, based on the great tradition of the American people: friend helping friend, neighbor helping neighbor, citizen helping citizen.

### SAFE CLIMATE CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, this morning, our Nation's leading climate scientists released the country's third National Climate Assessment. The report confirms that climate change is real, is being caused by humans, and is

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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already harming communities across America. The report tells us that the scientific evidence is "unequivocal." The impacts are being felt in every region, and they are growing more urgent. They are going to get worse if we don't act.

A record drought is destroying crops in California, torrential rains have flooded Florida, and wildfires are getting more intense. Coastal areas are being inundated as sea levels rise. No sector of our economy—from oyster hatcheries on the west coast to maple syrup producers in New England—are untouched. Even allergy sufferers are affected, as the pollen season starts earlier and lasts longer.

The National Climate Assessment concludes that unless we act now to cut carbon pollution, these impacts will intensify. No State, no community, and no congressional district will be spared from climate change. We will all be affected.

And so we are at a crossroads. One path is to listen to the scientists. We can protect our environment by curbing carbon pollution from power plants and oil refineries. We can lead the world in developing the clean energy technologies of the future, like solar and wind energy. We can meet our moral obligation to preserve our fragile atmosphere for our children and grandchildren.

The other path is to deny the science and ignore the growing threat of climate change. We can watch our coastlines flood, our forests burn, and our crops wither. We can let the Chinese and other countries dominate the trillion-dollar market for the clean, renewable energy of the future.

It should be an easy choice, but the special interests that profit from fossil fuels are spending hundreds of millions of dollars to obscure the issues. The Koch brothers, the coal companies, and the oil industry have joined forces to stop any action to address climate change in Congress.

Consider this: earlier this year, virtually every Republican Member of the House voted to block EPA regulation of dangerous carbon pollution. They even voted to deny that climate change is occurring.

I am the ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee. This committee has jurisdiction over our Nation's energy policy. Over the last 3 years, Representative BOBBY RUSH, the ranking member of the Energy Subcommittee, and I have sent over 30 letters requesting that we hold hearings on climate science so we can make informed decisions. Not even one hearing on the science has been held.

Thankfully, President Obama is not waiting for Congress to act. The President is listening to the scientists. He recognizes the danger of uncontrolled climate change and is using his authority under existing law to cut carbon pollution.

The President is absolutely right to act. His climate action plan is reason-

able, it is affordable, and it will protect our atmosphere for our children and future generations. It accelerates a transition to a clean energy economy that will create millions of jobs.

The President has said he is willing to listen to other ideas, but Republicans have offered no alternatives. I have repeatedly asked the House Republicans, If you don't like the President's plan, what is your proposal? But I have never gotten an answer because they don't have one.

Saying "no" to every solution is not a plan. Doing nothing is not a plan. Denying the science is not a plan. No one can accept what the scientists are telling us and fail to support a plan of action. If Republicans aren't going to offer solutions, the President must continue to act. He deserves our support.

We still have time to avoid the worst impacts of climate change presented by the National Climate Assessment. But the window is closing fast. We must act now to stop carbon pollution and invest in the clean energy technologies of the future.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

We give You thanks, O God, for giving us another day. Please help us to use it well.

We ask Your blessing upon this assembly and upon all to whom the authority of government is given. Help them to meet their responsibilities during these days, to attend to the immediate needs and concerns of the moment, all the while enlightened by the majesty of Your creation and Your eternal spirit.

The season of graduation for millions of American youth is upon us. May our appreciation as a Nation of the value of education among those who are our future be incentive enough to guarantee its importance in our public policy considerations.

May all that is done within the people's House this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's pro-

ceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. FOXX led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### IT'S ABOUT TIME TO GET THE FACTS ON BENGHAZI

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it has been 19 months since terrorists stormed the American consulate in Benghazi. Four Americans were murdered. Today, their killers still roam free somewhere in Libya. Why have none of them been apprehended?

Meanwhile, back in the United States, more questions than answers remain for this administration.

Who is responsible for failing to rescue those victims? Who is responsible for the massive secrecy campaign of hiding what actually happened? Where was the administration during the time of the attack? Why did Ambassador Rice mislead the world on national television as to the facts?

A new email has surfaced from the White House entitled, "PREP CALL with Susan," where the administration created a goal "to underscore that these protests are rooted in an Internet video, and not a broader failure of policy."

Why didn't the administration just tell America the truth about what happened?

I applaud Speaker BOEHNER for establishing a select committee on Benghazi to find out the truth. People in government that concealed and botched the Benghazi murders and the terrorists who killed Americans should be held accountable. Justice requires it—and justice is what we do.

And that's just the way it is.

### CONGRATULATING MYSTIC AQUARIUM

(Mr. COURTNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I am proud to announce that this Thursday Mystic Aquarium of Mystic, Connecticut, will be awarded the 2014 Institute for Museum and Library Service's 2014 National Medal. This prestigious award is only given to 10 institutions each year, and it is the highest honor bestowed upon museums and libraries for exceptional service to their communities. The award will be presented by First Lady Michelle Obama at the White House in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the medals program.

Mystic Aquarium is a crown jewel of eastern Connecticut. Founded in 1973, it has more than 4,000 animals and over 300 species, including New England's only beluga whale. It has played an important role for Connecticut residents and visitors alike, with numerous education, research, and cultural exchange programs for students from around the country.

Dr. Stephen Coan, CEO and president of Sea Research Foundation, the parent of Mystic Aquarium, will accept the award on behalf of the aquarium. It has pioneered ocean exploration, including extensive undersea research in the submersible, the Nautilus, skippered by Dr. Robert Ballard, best known for his discovery of the Titanic.

Madam Speaker, I want to congratulate Mystic Aquarium and Dr. Coan as they receive the 2014 IMLS National Medal. I thank them for their monumental dedication and contribution to the Mystic community.

### HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON BENGHAZI MURDERS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the American people have lost faith in the administration.

When four of America's heroes were brutally murdered at the consulate in Benghazi, Libya, the President promised the families of the fallen that he would bring those responsible to justice and prevent a future attack.

Congress has held countless hearings to conduct oversight responsibilities for the last 19 months. Last week, a secret memo was discovered. Despite subpoenas, unanswered questions remain as to how the administration handled the attack.

We must continue to pursue every avenue to ensure all Americans remain safe from terrorist attacks at home and abroad. Because the administration continues to provide a misleading and duplicitous coverup, we owe it to those who have died for America to develop a select committee to continue

the investigation of the Benghazi murders.

I am very grateful House Speaker JOHN BOEHNER picked a proven prosecutor for the job. Congressman TREY GOWDY of South Carolina is most capable of forcing the administration to reveal the truth.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

### THE SUN, THE MOON, AND THE TRUTH

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, Buddha once said there are three things that cannot be hidden long: the Sun, the Moon, and the truth.

It has been 18 months since the attack in Benghazi, and this piece of proverbial wisdom has again proved prescient.

Evidence is mounting that the Obama administration manipulated the truth of what happened on September 11, 2012, when our Ambassador and three other Americans were killed in what early reports indicated was a planned attack on a U.S. diplomatic facility in Benghazi.

Sadly, repeated attempts by this House to ascertain the truth of what happened have been dismissed by the administration as "politicizing" the tragedy. The deep irony is that it was the White House's political maneuvering which led to the truth being buried in the first place.

The emails released last week shed more light on the White House's response to the attacks. More will be learned as the investigation continues.

Coverups, like clouds, are temporary. They can't hold back the light forever. Americans want answers, and they will get them.

### HONORING NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY

(Mr. FITZPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, back in my home community of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Northampton Township Volunteer Fire Company is celebrating 100 years—a century of service—and the community that I represent proudly recognizes the spirit and unflinching courage of its dedicated and skilled volunteers who remain faithful and ready to protect their neighbors year after year.

The fire company continues to serve the Northampton Township community with a staunch group of trained firefighters who consistently demonstrate the highest order of public service, risking their lives as they do to save others. Each of the firefighters and company officers are an integral part of the history of the century-old

fire company, and each reflects the true spirit of first responders everywhere.

Throughout its history, the Northampton Township Volunteer Fire Company and its members have set an example of selfless volunteerism and dedication for others to follow. I congratulate them on this landmark anniversary.

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, May 5, 2014.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 5, 2014 at 5:19 p.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S. Res. 436.  
Election of the Honorable Andrew B. Willison as Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable NANCY PELOSI, Democratic Leader:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, May 5, 2014.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,  
*Speaker of the House, U.S. Capitol,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: Pursuant to section 743(b)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76), I am pleased to appoint the following individuals to the National Commission on Hunger:

Dr. Deborah Alice Frank, MD, Brookline, MA.

William Howard Shore, Boston, MA.  
Thank you for your attention to these appointments.

Sincerely,

NANCY PELOSI,  
*Democratic Leader.*

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, May 6, 2014.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,  
*The Speaker, U.S. Capitol, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 6, 2014 at 10:22 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4120.

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1630

### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BLACK) at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

### CAPITAL ACCESS FOR SMALL COMMUNITY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ACT OF 2014

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3584) to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act to authorize privately insured credit unions to become members of a Federal home loan bank, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3584

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Capital Access for Small Community Financial Institutions Act of 2014".

#### SEC. 2. PRIVATELY INSURED CREDIT UNIONS AUTHORIZED TO BECOME MEMBERS OF A FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4(a) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1424(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(5) CERTAIN PRIVATELY INSURED CREDIT UNIONS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the requirements of subparagraph (B), a credit union shall be treated as an insured depository institution for purposes of determining the eligibility of such credit union for membership in a Federal home loan bank under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3).

"(B) CERTIFICATION BY APPROPRIATE SUPERVISOR.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this paragraph and subject to clause (ii), a credit union which lacks Federal deposit insurance and which has applied for membership in a

Federal home loan bank may be treated as meeting all the eligibility requirements for Federal deposit insurance only if the appropriate supervisor of the State in which the credit union is chartered has determined that the credit union meets all the eligibility requirements for Federal deposit insurance as of the date of the application for membership.

"(ii) CERTIFICATION DEEMED VALID.—If, in the case of any credit union to which clause (i) applies, the appropriate supervisor of the State in which such credit union is chartered fails to make a determination pursuant to such clause by the end of the 6-month period beginning on the date of the application, the credit union shall be deemed to have met the requirements of clause (i).

"(C) SECURITY INTERESTS OF FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK NOT AVOIDABLE.—Notwithstanding any provision of State law authorizing a conservator or liquidating agent of a credit union to repudiate contracts, no such provision shall apply with respect to—

"(i) any extension of credit from any Federal home loan bank to any credit union which is a member of any such bank pursuant to this paragraph; or

"(ii) any security interest in the assets of such credit union securing any such extension of credit.

"(D) PROTECTION FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADVANCES.—Notwithstanding any State law to the contrary, if a Bank makes an advance under section 10 to a State-chartered credit union that is not federally insured—

"(i) the Bank's interest in any collateral securing such advance has the same priority and is afforded the same standing and rights that the security interest would have had if the advance had been made to a federally-insured credit union; and

"(ii) the Bank has the same right to access such collateral that the Bank would have had if the advance had been made to a federally-insured credit union."

(b) COPIES OF AUDITS OF PRIVATE INSURERS OF CERTAIN DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS REQUIRED TO BE PROVIDED TO SUPERVISORY AGENCIES.—Section 43(a)(2)(A) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831t(a)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by inserting at the end the following new clause:

"(iii) in the case of depository institutions described in subsection (e)(2)(A) the deposits of which are insured by the private insurer which are members of a Federal home loan bank, to the Federal Housing Finance Agency, not later than 7 days after the audit is completed."

#### SEC. 3. GAO REPORT.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and submit a report to Congress—

(1) on the adequacy of insurance reserves held by a private deposit insurer that insures deposits in an entity described in section 43(e)(2)(A) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831t(e)(2)(A)); and

(2) for an entity described in paragraph (1) the deposits of which are insured by a private deposit insurer, information on the level of compliance with Federal regulations relating to the disclosure of a lack of Federal deposit insurance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from West Virginia.

#### General Leave

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on H.R. 3584, as amended, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) for their efforts in drafting the legislation before us this afternoon.

The Capital Access for Small Community Financial Institutions Act is bipartisan legislation that passed the House Financial Services Committee by a vote of 55-0 earlier this spring. This bill will provide meaningful regulatory relief for privately insured credit unions by allowing them to become members of the Federal Home Loan Bank system.

There are approximately 130 privately insured credit unions, with nearly \$13 billion in assets in nine States across the country. These credit unions currently cannot join the Federal Home Loan Bank system, which provides an additional source of mortgage funding for its members. Allowing privately insured credit unions to join the Federal Home Loan Bank system will allow these credit unions to increase the availability of mortgage credit in the communities that they serve.

I commend the office for identifying this inequity and putting forth this legislation. This issue is not new. Similar provisions were included in the previous regulatory relief measures that passed the House with overwhelming support.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise to support H.R. 3584, a bill that permits credit unions insured by private companies access to the Federal Home Loan Bank system. Today, there are 132 credit unions with approximately \$13 billion in assets that cannot access additional liquidity for mortgage credit but for a statutory obstacle requiring credit unions to have Federal insurance. With membership, privately insured credit unions will be able to offer their members mortgages at more affordable rates and other products, which, in turn, helps many communities across the country.

In the past, some Members raised concerns that the home loan banks should only serve federally insured institutions, but I believe that those concerns have been largely addressed with

the adoption of several helpful amendments both before and during the committee markup of this bill.

Mrs. BEATTY, for example, worked with Mr. STIVERS to address some of the concerns of the Federal credit union regulator. In addition, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) offered two amendments to better protect the Federal Home Loan Bank system against a bank run among privately insured credit unions.

All that being said, these credit unions and their private insurer fared remarkably well during the last financial crisis even as many of their federally insured counterparts failed. As a result, these credit unions helped bolster many communities through the economic downturn.

So I would like to thank the sponsors of this bill, Mr. STIVERS as well as his Democratic cosponsor Mrs. BEATTY, for all of their efforts to work across the aisle to assist community financial institutions and their members.

I support the adoption of H.R. 3584, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I would now like to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS), the author of this bill.

Mr. STIVERS. Madam Speaker, I would thank the gentlelady from West Virginia for her support.

I rise in support of H.R. 3584, the Capital Access for Small Community Financial Institutions Act. This bill simply makes a statutory change that would allow nonfederally insured credit unions the right to apply for membership with the Federal home loan banks. It does not guarantee that they would receive membership. They would have to go through the membership application like everyone else. Similar legislation passed the House in 2006, with a bipartisan vote of 415 for, none against.

Purchasing a home is part of the American Dream, and this bill will help these small credit unions be able to make more mortgage loans as they use the Federal Home Loan Bank for liquidity and help more people live the American Dream. This bill would help those credit unions be able to have the liquidity that they don't have today.

The Federal Home Loan Bank, which was established in 1932, has been an important part of credit and liquidity for mortgage lending for the past 80 years for most Main Street institutions. Unfortunately, 132 small credit unions don't have that support right now. While most large and small institutions who are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank are able to use it every day for liquidity and to serve their customers, these 132 small credit unions in nine States with assets that total about \$11 billion are left out because of a glitch in the law.

There will not be any additional risk to the Federal Home Loan Banks as a result of this. No more than \$4 billion would be pledged, probably, as a result

of this. So there is no real concentration risk.

I do want to thank Mr. MEEKS from New York for his amendments that helped strengthen the bill. And while these credit unions don't have, I think, much risk to the institution, I think Mr. MEEKS' amendments will ensure that the Federal Home Loan Bank is never put at risk by the authorizing language in this legislation.

You know, credit unions didn't have Federal insurance until the 1970s, and many small credit unions have continued to have private insurance and remain State-regulated. Those are the institutions we are talking about today, and there is precedent for institutions like them to join the Federal Home Loan Bank. So I believe that it is appropriate to allow them to not be discriminated against and allow them to use the Federal Home Loan Bank and ensure that they can serve their customers the same way other Main Street banks and credit unions can.

Again, this bill does not guarantee that any institution will become a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank; it simply gives them the ability to apply.

I want to thank Mrs. BEATTY from Columbus, Ohio, and Ranking Member WATERS for their support in the Financial Services Committee. I want to thank Mrs. CAPITO and Mr. MEEKS for working with me on this bill.

As you heard, this bill passed the Financial Services Committee by a vote of 55-0. I would ask my colleagues to support this legislation and correct an oversight that doesn't allow these institutions to use the Federal Home Loan Bank and doesn't allow many of their customers to live the American Dream. So hopefully we can correct that today by supporting this.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlelady from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY), the coauthor of H.R. 3584.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Ranking Member WATERS for all of her support and her leadership.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3584, the Capital Access for Small Community Financial Institutions Act, as amended.

Today I stand here, joining my colleague from Ohio, Congressman STEVE STIVERS, in support of final passage of this bipartisan legislation. I thank the gentleman for introducing this bill on which I partnered as the lead Democrat. In a show of bipartisanship, we were able to work together to have the legislation unanimously reported out of the Financial Services Committee, as it is certainly worth noting again, with a vote of 55-0.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3584, if enacted, would permit privately insured credit unions to apply for membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank system. It would not, however, mandate that these privately insured credit unions become members of the Federal

Home Loan Bank. Currently, out of roughly some 6,000 credit unions across the country, there are 132 privately insured credit unions operated in nine States. These States include Alabama, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Nevada, my home State of Ohio, and Texas.

In particular, this bill would improve access to home mortgage loans for members of the three privately insured credit unions that are based in my Third Congressional District of Ohio. H.R. 3584 is an extremely important piece of legislation for these privately insured credit unions because it will help give members and businesses greater access to credit in a tight credit market.

Additionally, this legislation would also benefit the exclusive insurers of privately insured credit unions across the country, which are based in central Ohio, just north of my congressional district, which provide employment for many Ohioans.

□ 1645

In addition, Madam Speaker, in order to ensure the best-drafted bill, Congressman MEEKS and I offered amendments that were accepted during the committee markup.

My amendment does two things. First, it removes any language referencing the National Credit Union Administration from the text of the legislation—clarifying that this legislation would not grant any supervisory jurisdiction to the NCUA over privately insured credit unions.

Secondly, it created a Government Accountability Office study and report to Congress on the adequacy of insurance reserves held by the private insurer of these credit unions and also on the compliance of these credit unions with Federal regulations requiring consumers to receive disclosures explaining that such credit unions are privately—not federally—insured.

These changes were supported by the NCUA and unanimously by the entire Financial Services Committee.

Indeed, H.R. 3584, the Capital Access for Small Community Financial Institutions Act, as amended, comes to the floor today because of the efforts of many members of the Financial Services Committee who worked to advance the legislation through regular order of the committee.

I would urge support of H.R. 3584 because this bipartisan legislation is good policy, it is good for small credit unions, and it is an easy and effective way to demonstrate bipartisan, nationwide support for local communities and businesses.

Madam Speaker, I believe this legislation is a perfect example of the type of regular order, committee-driven action that we should use as a template for bipartisan cooperation in the House, and which, if enacted, would bring real benefits to the national housing markets. I urge all of the Members to vote "yes" on H.R. 3584, as amended.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I am prepared to close, so if the gentlelady would like to close, then I will follow.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I simply ask for support for this important legislation, and I commend both Mr. STIVERS and Mrs. BEATTY for the wonderful job that they did in providing the kind of leadership that brought both sides of the aisle together. I would simply ask for support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPITO. I want to thank both the sponsors, as well, and the committee chair and Ms. WATERS for her work on this bill. I echo her sentiments. I would like to urge support and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3584, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## HELPING EXPAND LENDING PRACTICES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES ACT

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2672) to provide for an application process for interested parties to apply for a county to be designated as a rural area, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2672

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Helping Expand Lending Practices in Rural Communities Act".

### SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF RURAL AREA.

(a) APPLICATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall establish an application process under which a person who lives or does business in a State may, with respect to an area identified by the person in such State that has not been designated by the Bureau as a rural area for purposes of a Federal consumer financial law (as defined under section 1002 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010), apply for such area to be so designated.

(b) EVALUATION CRITERIA.—When evaluating an application submitted under subsection (a), the Bureau shall take into consideration the following factors:

(1) Criteria used by the Director of the Bureau of the Census for classifying geographical areas as rural or urban.

(2) Criteria used by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to designate counties as metropolitan or micropolitan or neither.

(3) Criteria used by the Secretary of Agriculture to determine property eligibility for rural development programs.

(4) The Department of Agriculture rural-urban commuting area codes.

(5) A written opinion provided by the State's bank supervisor, as defined under section 3(r) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(r)).

(6) Population density.

(c) PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after receiving an application submitted under subsection (a), the Bureau shall—

(A) publish such application in the Federal Register; and

(B) make such application available for public comment for not fewer than 90 days.

(2) LIMITATION ON ADDITIONAL APPLICATIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the Bureau, during the public comment period with respect to an application submitted under subsection (a), to accept an additional application with respect to the area that is the subject of the initial application.

(d) DECISION ON DESIGNATION.—Not later than 90 days after the end of the public comment period under subsection (c)(1) for an application, the Bureau shall—

(1) grant or deny such application, in whole or in part; and

(2) publish such grant or denial in the Federal Register, along with an explanation of what factors the Bureau relied on in making such determination.

(e) SUBSEQUENT APPLICATIONS.—A decision by the Bureau under subsection (d) to deny an application for an area to be designated as a rural area shall not preclude the Bureau from accepting a subsequent application submitted under subsection (a) for such area to be so designated, so long as such subsequent application is made after the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date that the Bureau denies the application under subsection (d).

(f) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have any force or effect after the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from West Virginia.

### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on H.R. 2672, as amended, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the legislation before us this afternoon makes an important improvement to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's qualified mortgage rule that went into effect this past January. Under the Bureau's proposed rule, a community bank or

credit union operating in a rural community would be afforded some flexibility to underwrite mortgages that otherwise would not be deemed a qualified mortgage. These products, sometimes referred to as balloon loans, are a critical source of mortgage credit in rural and agricultural communities. Although the Bureau has recognized the importance of this type of credit in rural communities, the definition that they used for a rural community will result in fewer mortgage options for consumers in rural communities.

The Bureau relied on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Urban Influence Codes to define a rural community. Under this definition, half of the counties in the State of West Virginia are considered urban. Well, I think those of us who have driven through West Virginia would find that hard to believe. According to the Bureau, Clay County, West Virginia, which has a population density of 30 people per square mile, is urban. Similarly, neighboring Calhoun County, which has a population density of 27 people per square mile, is also deemed urban by the Bureau. These examples demonstrate a complete lack of understanding of rural America.

Mr. BARR's legislation sets up a process by which a community can petition the Bureau to be reclassified as rural. This commonsense approach strikes an appropriate balance that will allow consumers in rural areas to continue to have access to mortgage credit. I commend Mr. BARR of Kentucky for authoring this legislation and deftly navigating it through the House Financial Services Committee, where it passed 55-1.

I urge my colleagues to support this critical piece of legislation. Obviously, it will have a great impact on rural America, which is where I live and where many of us do, too. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker and Members, I rise in support of H.R. 2672, the CFPB Rural Designation Petition and Correction Act. I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) for working with the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) to introduce this bipartisan legislation.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has recognized the challenges rural communities with limited access to banking services face and are appropriately reconsidering how to designate rural counties.

However, some large counties can have both large urban centers and rolling farmland within their borders, preventing them from being considered rural. This measure would direct the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to establish an application process so that a lender who lives or does business in a county that does not meet the rural definition can still apply to serve



as a rural lender under the CFPB's qualified mortgage rule.

While balloon payments were a feature of many of the risky and predatory loans that ended in financial disaster for American families, there are some specific places and times when they may make sense, especially in rural communities.

I am pleased that this legislation is narrowly tailored to ensure the kinds of institutions that would be allowed to make these loans are truly community banks—small institutions that play an active role in their communities, with personal knowledge of their customers and their needs.

As we have learned from flood insurance reform, applying map-based standards uniformly across the diverse geography of the U.S. is incredibly challenging. This legislation would ensure that in areas that may not fit the standard, but where common sense shows them to be rural, the local community would have input into the process.

I also want to acknowledge the CFPB for acting very quickly in the face of the feedback it received on the rural definition it initially proposed, making certain that credit continued to flow to borrowers by offering a 2-year waiver for all small creditors during the process of re-proposing its rural definition.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I now would like to yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky, Congressman BARR, the author and sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the Financial Institutions Subcommittee for her leadership on this important legislation. I want to thank also my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who have joined us in a bipartisan way to advance this sensible legislative correction.

Madam Speaker, obviously, government bureaucrats don't always know best, and they certainly don't know our local communities better than we do. That is why I introduced H.R. 2672, the Helping Expand Lending Practices in Rural Communities Act, or HELP Rural Communities Act, which would help remedy a bizarre situation created by a flawed, one-size-fits-all government regulation that is making life harder for millions of Americans, including my constituents in central and eastern Kentucky.

My legislation, the HELP Rural Communities Act, is about making the Federal Government more responsive to the people who know their communities better than regulators in Washington, D.C. It is a simple, pragmatic, and bipartisan solution that says that if Federal bureaucrats are going to impose different rules based on the localized characteristics of an area, then they actually need to listen to the input of the people in the communities

who know those characteristics of those communities.

A few weeks ago, I was visiting with constituents in a rural county in my district, Bath County, in a country general store. And when I was sitting there talking to my constituents, a horse-drawn buggy passed by. Now, this is far from an uncommon occurrence. This was just another reminder that Bath County, Kentucky, in my district, is very much a rural area.

Amazingly, however, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau in Washington does not recognize Bath County as rural. Instead, the bureaucrats at the CFPB improperly designated Bath County as nonrural. Now, there are plenty of similar examples throughout the country of the CFPB oddly and incorrectly designating undeniably rural areas as nonrural, which is why H.R. 2672, the HELP Rural Communities Act, enjoys broad, bipartisan support and passed out of the Financial Services Committee by a vote of 55-1.

You may be wondering why this rural versus nonrural distinction matters. Well, here is why: the CFPB imposes more stringent lending rules and restrictions on local financial institutions based in nonrural communities than it does on financial institutions in rural communities. So when the Bureau gets these rural designations wrong all throughout the country, the consequence is that it constrains the availability of credit, including for balloon loans, to rural customers of community banks and community credit unions.

But don't just take it from me. Charles Vice, who is the top banking regulator in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the commissioner of the Kentucky Department of Financial Institutions and the chairman of the Conference of State Bank Supervisors, has emphasized the importance of preserving balloon loans in rural communities.

In his testimony before our committee, the Financial Services Committee, in the House in June, Commissioner Vice stated:

When used responsibly, balloon loans are a useful source of credit for borrowers in all areas. Properly underwritten balloon loans are tailored to the needs and circumstances of the borrower, including situations where the borrower or property is otherwise ineligible for standard mortgage products.

So the need for this legislation has been made clear by the regulators themselves. But it has also been made clear to me by a community banker in Bath County, a community banker who has been part of his local institution for multiple generations. His father was the president of the community bank, his grandfather was the president of the community bank and, before that, his great-grandfather. This young man, Thomas Richards, testified before our committee in December.

He said:

Unnecessary restrictions on balloon loans will lead to some qualified borrowers not re-

ceiving the credit that they deserve, and from a small community's standpoint, these restrictions would be devastating to the livelihood of that area.

It was really interesting to hear Mr. Richards testify because he said that his small, little community bank in Bath County, Kentucky, had survived the great economic changes over the centuries. It had survived the Great Depression, it survived the stagflation of the late 1970s and the early 1980s, and it even survived the financial crisis in 2008. But he said that the greatest single threat facing his small, community bank in rural Bath County, Kentucky, was the avalanche of red tape coming out of Washington in 2013 and 2014.

□ 1700

If left unfixed, these rules will block customers in rural communities from obtaining responsibly underwritten balloon loans. These are loans which Kentucky bankers throughout my district commonly use to provide credit to local customers who may not fit perfectly into Washington-dictated lending straitjackets.

These loans are vital to all kinds of individuals in rural America, from businessowners on Main Street, who simply seek to preserve their business, to farmers preparing for the next planting season.

A balloon loan can be the lifeline that finally helps a young family purchase a home; or it can help an individual repair their car, so they can get to work each day. At its core, balloon loans are common throughout rural America because they offer consumers flexibility and help community banks and community credit unions mitigate interest rate risk.

As you can see, these loans are tailored to the credit needs of the customer, which is why they are so popular throughout Kentucky. The tradition of community backing in Kentucky has always been about relationship banking. It is about truly knowing your customer and having that development of trust, so that the banker knows whether or not the customer can repay that loan.

H.R. 2672 is necessary because it preserves the best traditions of rural community banking, which are now being jeopardized by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's incorrect rural designations throughout the country.

Really quickly, what does the bill exactly do? This bill creates a petition process in which individuals within a State could petition the Bureau to have it reconsider an improper designation of nonrural status for an area that is plainly rural.

Instead of limiting applicants to only being able to challenge a designation based on county lines, H.R. 2672 would give the applicant the flexibility to define the specified and bounded area that they would like to see switched from nonrural to rural.

In other words, we don't want to lock people into using counties when they

don't have to. This is important because county sizes can vary significantly throughout the country, particularly in Western States, and I want to thank my colleague and friend on the other side of the aisle, Congressman HINOJOSA, for his contribution to this feature of the legislation.

The legislation specifies a number of commonsense factors that CFPB must consider when evaluating an application. In addition to the local input of the applicant, these factors include population density; a written opinion provide by the State's bank supervisor; and criteria used by the Census, OMB, and the Department of Agriculture for properly classifying geographic areas as either rural or urban.

Upon receiving an application, the CFPB is to provide for a 90-day public comment period and then grant or deny such applications within an additional 90 days. The Bureau shall then publish in the Federal Register an explanation of the factors it relied on in making its ultimate determination.

Once again, I am pleased that this is a bipartisan bill. I want to thank especially Congressman HINOJOSA for his input in helping to improve this legislation. I also want to thank all of the other cosponsors of the bill, which is endorsed by a broad coalition, including the Kentucky Bankers Association, the Conference of State Bank Supervisors, the Kentucky Credit Union League, the Credit Union National Association, the National Association of Federal Credit Unions, the American Bankers Association, the Independent Community Bankers of America, the National Association of Realtors, and the chairman of the Kentucky Department of Financial Institutions—again, the top banking regulator in Kentucky, Commissioner Charles Vice.

This is a commonsense and simple bill, and I appreciate the opportunity to present it here today. I urge my colleagues to support this simple reform piece of legislation, and I urge the support and immediate passage of this legislation.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA), a cosponsor of H.R. 2672.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 2672, the Helping Expand Lending Practices in Rural Communities Act, as amended. I would like to thank my distinguished colleague, Congressman BARR of Kentucky, for your leadership on this bill.

As the chairman of the Congressional Rural Housing Caucus, I have dealt with the varying definitions of rural for many years. Given that the definitions promulgated by the USDA are problematic on many counts, I was very concerned when I learned that the CFPB originally used them as a guide for their rule.

The original rule by the CFPB would exclude Hidalgo County in my 15th

Congressional District in deep south Texas. Hidalgo County includes some urban areas, but much of it is also rural.

It is home to the most colonias in the Nation. Colonias often lack basic infrastructure, such as indoor plumbing and electricity. They are rural by definition. We need to ensure that community banks and credit unions are not prevented from investing in such rural communities.

The CFPB's new mortgage rules discourage risky mortgage lending practices that sparked the financial crisis. However, community banks and credit unions did not cause the crisis and have legitimate reasons for flexibility when it comes to serving rural America.

Rural community bankers know their customers by name; often, they are the only option for credit within hundreds of miles. They understand the unique financial needs of their community and how best to serve the farmers, to serve the ranchers and small businesses that rely on them.

I appreciate that the CFPB has heard our concerns and has responded by offering a short exemption. I believe the petition process enacted by this legislation will only strengthen the CFPB's final rule.

This is an important opportunity given that rural is not easily defined and looks different by region. It makes good sense for the CFPB to follow the USDA's lead and for communities to be able to petition their rural status.

I thank Congressman BARR for his outstanding work on this bill and for including the changes that I proposed. Defining rural on a county-level basis is too arbitrary, given the large size of counties in Texas and other Western States. I do not believe the bill undermines the CFPB's commitment to consumer protection, and I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 2672.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I would simply like to ask all of my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I would like to commend Mr. HINOJOSA and Mr. BARR, and I would also like to commend Mrs. CAPITO and all who have worked so well together to ensure that we pay attention to the problems of rural communities, and this bill certainly does that.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I echo the comments of the ranking member, and I thank her for her help on this bill. I thank Mr. HINOJOSA and Mr. BARR for their good, hard work.

As I said earlier in my opening statement, rural America does have a different way of trying to access credit and to make sure that homeownership becomes the reality that many of us hope for our families. I would like to congratulate the sponsors, and I urge passage of the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2672, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to provide for an application process for interested parties to apply for an area to be designated as a rural area, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MONEY REMITTANCES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2014

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4386) to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to rely on State examinations for certain financial institutions, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4386

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Money Remittances Improvement Act of 2014".

#### SEC. 2. COMPLIANCE AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) COMPLIANCE WITH REPORTING REQUIREMENTS ON MONETARY INSTRUMENT TRANSACTIONS.—Section 5318(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

"(6) rely on examinations conducted by a State supervisory agency of a category of financial institution, if the Secretary determines that—

"(A) the category of financial institution is required to comply with this subchapter and regulations prescribed under this subchapter; or

"(B) the State supervisory agency examines the category of financial institution for compliance with this subchapter and regulations prescribed under this subchapter; and".

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—Section 128 of Public Law 91–508 (12 U.S.C. 1958) is amended—

(1) by striking "this title" and inserting "this chapter and section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1829b)"; and

(2) by inserting at the end the following: "The Secretary may rely on examinations conducted by a State supervisory agency of a category of financial institution, if the Secretary determines that the category of financial institution is required to comply with this chapter and section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (and regulations prescribed under this chapter and section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act), or the State supervisory agency examines the category of financial institution for compliance



with this chapter and section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (and regulations prescribed under this chapter and section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act).”

(c) CONSULTATION WITH STATE AGENCIES.—In issuing rules to carry out section 5318(a)(6) of title 31, United States Code, and section 128 of Public Law 91–508 (12 U.S.C. 1958), the Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with State supervisory agencies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from West Virginia.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to submit extraneous material on H.R. 4386, the bill currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank Mr. ELLISON and Mr. PAULSEN from the Financial Services Committee for drafting the legislation before us today. I know that many of their constituents rely on money transfer services—as many do across this country—to remit money to family members living abroad.

One of the current challenges facing the money service business and the regulatory agencies that enforce the law is a lack of information-sharing between the State and Federal entities. The end result is these entities are examined for compliance both at the State and Federal level.

H.R. 4386 seeks to reduce the compliance burden for these businesses by allowing for greater information sharing between State and Federal agencies. This legislation will make it easier for consumers seeking money transfers to access these services.

I commend the authors of this legislation for identifying the duplication between State and Federal compliance and putting forth a proposal to streamline the regulatory framework for these businesses.

Consumers will have greater access to the financial services they need and want, while at the same time making it easier for these businesses—and the financial institutions they partner with—to make sure they are in compliance with the law. I urge adoption of this bipartisan legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4386, the Money Remittances Improvement Act, offered by the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON), a member of the House Financial Services Committee and a

cochair of the Congressional Progressive Caucus.

Representative ELLISON has worked diligently to get this important bill to the floor for some time, and I thank him for that. I am also grateful to Financial Services Committee Chairman JEB HENSARLING for his leadership in bringing this bill to the floor today.

H.R. 4386 is a commonsense measure that will strengthen Bank Secrecy Act examinations of the nonbank financial institutions that lack a Federal regulator by permitting the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, known as FinCEN, to rely on examinations already conducted by State supervisory agencies where they meet Federal standards.

This straightforward change will make better use of limited State and Federal resources and will ensure that the wide range of nonbank financial institutions, currently subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service as delegated by FinCEN, will be subject to more consistent and effective oversight.

In addition to furthering our national security interests, the enhanced regulatory coordination and robust oversight of nonbank antimoney-laundering compliance provided for in this bill will make it easier for lawful and well-regulated nonbank institutions, such as money service businesses, to provide remittances and other essential financial services.

Access to remittances is particularly important in States like Minnesota, Ohio, Washington, and California, which are home to diaspora communities from the east African nations of Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Sudan, Somalia, and elsewhere.

For family members living in fragile states, remittances sent from the United States often provide an essential lifeline during difficult periods of drought, famine, conflict, and economic disruption.

In an environment where banks and credit unions are understandably eager to reduce risks of all kinds, this is exactly the type of legislation we need. By strengthening oversight of nonbank money transmitters and other nonbank actors, this bill will help increase the confidence banks and credit unions rely on in determining whether to provide the account services that nonbank institutions need to stay in business.

□ 1715

It will also do so without diluting the important risk-based due diligence requirement banks and credit unions are subject to under the Bank Secrecy Act.

Appropriately, current law requires that banks and credit unions take steps to ensure that their nonbank customers meet core Bank Secrecy Act compliance obligations, including recordkeeping and reporting requirements, ongoing monitoring for suspicious activity, and training for employees to ensure they are familiar with their obligations under the law.

While banks, credit unions, and their executives must be expected to meet obligations under the law, we must also do more to provide them with the tools necessary to access compliance risk, distinguish between good and bad actors. To strengthen our national security, promote a more sound financial system, save taxpayers money, and provide fairness and relief to immigrant communities across this Nation and their families around the globe, I urge all Members of the House to vote in favor of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I would like to reserve the balance of my time. I have no further speakers.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, I would like to start out by thanking Chairman HENSARLING and Ranking Member WATERS. I would also like to thank the people who I have worked closely with on the bill, including my own staff, who did a fine job, but also Congressman PAULSEN, who has been my friend of many years; Congressman DUFFY, who is away tending to family affairs with a newborn baby; and also Congressman HINOJOSA and many others.

The fact is that this is a commonsense good piece of legislation. It is the kind of thing that it would be great if we worked on more of. Both Federal and State regulators have a responsibility to provide oversight over nonbank financial institutions like money services businesses, jewelry merchants, and mortgage brokers. However, Federal regulators have not been able to rely on the information that comes from the State exams for their oversight purposes. This bill changes that. In so doing, it reduces duplicative exams and increases efficiency.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this bill because it reduces duplication in exams between State agencies and the IRS and makes the system more efficient. One reason I introduced the bill is because I want to see more money service businesses have access to bank accounts. Financial institutions will feel more assured in providing bank accounts because more nonbank financial institutions will now be formally examined.

Groups ranging from Oxfam America to Dahabshiil agree. New Americans know that their ability to send money back to their families in Somalia and elsewhere is literally a matter of life and death. For many Americans, remittances are a lifeline, providing food, shelter, education, and economic development.

This bill is an example of how robust oversight can reduce risk, resulting in greater beneficial activity. This bill received a great deal of support from a wide range of supporters.

Again, I would like to thank my cosponsors for the bill. I would also like to thank the Senate leads on the bill, Senators KIRK and KLOBUCHAR, and finally, again, Chairman HENSARLING and Ranking Member WATERS for prioritizing the need to improve regulatory oversight, which also meet humanitarian needs.

I urge my colleagues to support the Money Remittances Improvement Act, H.R. 4386.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I am prepared to close if the gentlewoman from California is also prepared.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I would like to thank all of those who have worked on this legislation.

This is a fine example of how you take a rather difficult and complicated problem and work through ways by which you can ensure security and that lawful actions are continued in order to make sure that the banking laws are being recognized and being honored and still do something for those people who are dependent on these remittances.

I yield back the balance of my time and ask all of my colleagues for their support on this bill.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the sponsors of the bill. We have done a great job of working together as two State colleagues. I urge support of this bill as well.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. DUFFY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in favor of H.R. 4386, the Money Remittance Improvement Act.

I want to thank my colleague Rep. ELLISON for his hard work and leadership on this important issue.

Madam Speaker, I proudly come from a family of 13—10 brothers and sisters—and my wife Rachel comes from a family of six. Both of our families are spread across the United States and at times are spread across the world. It has always been a comfort to know that we can rely on each other in good and hard financial times, and that's a value Rachel and I hope to pass on to our six—soon to be seven—children.

Sadly, duplicative requirements under current law for money service businesses make it difficult to wire money outside the United States to certain countries. Congress enacted laws to restrict money being sent internationally for illegal or fraudulent activity, but they never required the Federal government to coordinate many of those protections with State financial regulators. In fact, current law actually restricts these parties from sharing much of that information.

Not only does this create inefficiencies, but it creates confusion as well. And this confusion often prevents the hardworking Hmong in my district from sending money to their loved ones, cutting off financial support. That is why they are supporting H.R. 4386, and I submit their letter of support.

Madam Speaker, by requiring the Federal government to better communicate with State financial regulators of Wisconsin and the United States, as H.R. 4386 does, families spread across the world will enjoy the same peace of mind that Rachel and I do.

This is a common sense piece of legislation that will not only protect everyone from unscrupulous financial activity but also improve the lives of all hardworking families throughout the world.

I urge all Members to support H.R. 4386.

WAUSAU AREA HMONG  
MUTUAL ASSOCIATION,  
Wausau, Wisconsin, May 6, 2014.

Hon. Rep. SEAN DUFFY,  
7th Congressional District of Wisconsin, Washington, DC.

DEAR REP. DUFFY: Thank you for your hard work and for being a cosponsor of the proposed legislation "The Money Remittances Improvement Act of 2013, H.R. 1694/S. 1840." This proposed bill is what many Hmong families in Central Wisconsin need to help their families and relatives in Laos.

As you are aware, Central Wisconsin is home to nearly 7,000 Hmong American residents, making the area the second largest Hmong community in the state. Wisconsin has the third largest Hmong population in the nation following California and Minnesota. Most Hmong American families in the U.S. still have close family members or relatives whom they left behind in Laos. These Hmong families are living in very poor conditions with no support from their government and are dependent on their families in the U.S. for financial assistance.

Each year, hundreds of Hmong individuals and families in Central Wisconsin would send monies to help their poor relatives in Laos. The Money Remittances Improvement Act, no doubt, would make it easier for Hmong Americans to send financial support to help their poverty stricken family members and relatives.

We support The Money Remittances Improvement Act and urge the House of Representatives to pass this bill as soon as possible. We thank you for your diligent work on behalf of the citizens of Central and Northern Wisconsin.

Sincerely,

PETER YANG,  
Executive Director, Wausau Area  
Hmong Mutual Association, Inc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4386.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT THE HOUSE FIND LOIS LERNER IN CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

Mr. ISSA, from the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, submitted a privileged supplemental report (Rept. No. 113-415, Part II) on the resolution recommending that the House of Representatives find Lois G. Lerner, Former Director, Exempt Organizations, Internal Revenue Service, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena duly issued by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### COMMUNITY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND FOSTERING ECONOMIC GROWTH

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3329) to enhance the ability of community financial institutions to foster economic growth and serve their communities, boost small businesses, increase individual savings, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3329

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. CHANGES REQUIRED TO SMALL BANK HOLDING COMPANY POLICY STATEMENT ON ASSESSMENT OF FINANCIAL AND MANAGERIAL FACTORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Before the end of the 6-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall publish in the Federal Register proposed revisions to the Small Bank Holding Company Policy Statement on Assessment of Financial and Managerial Factors (12 C.F.R. part 225-appendix C) that provide that the policy shall apply to bank holding companies and savings and loan holding companies which have pro forma consolidated assets of less than \$1,000,000,000 and that—

(1) are not engaged in any nonbanking activities involving significant leverage; and

(2) do not have a significant amount of outstanding debt that is held by the general public.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 171(b)(5)(C) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (12 U.S.C. 5371(b)(5)(C)) is amended by inserting "or small savings and loan holding company" after "any small bank holding company".

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act may be construed as limiting the authority of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to exclude a bank holding company or a savings and loan holding company from the policy statement described under subsection (a), if such action is warranted for supervisory purposes.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) BANK HOLDING COMPANY.—The term "bank holding company" has the meaning given that term under section 2 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841).

(2) SAVINGS AND LOAN HOLDING COMPANY.—The term "savings and loan holding company" has the meaning given that term under section 10(a) of the Home Owners' Loan Act (12 U.S.C. 1467a(a)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MURPHY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from West Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and then submit extraneous materials for the record on H.R. 3329, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Mr. MURPHY of Florida for drafting the legislation before us this afternoon and for working together on the Financial Services Committee.

H.R. 3329 provides targeted regulatory relief for small bank holding companies. Under the current regulatory framework, the Federal Reserve's rules sometimes make it difficult for small banks to make acquisitions. This is because the acquiring institution often uses debt financing to make the acquisition.

Recognizing that many small institutions rely on debt financing for an institution, the Federal Reserve requires policy statements to ensure the debt is managed properly and subsidiary banks are well capitalized. The legislation before us today makes it easier to form new holding companies, fund existing holding companies and make acquisitions by issuing debt at the holding company level by raising the threshold from \$500 million in consolidated assets to \$1 billion in consolidated assets.

I commend the authors of this bill for their hard work on this bipartisan legislation which passed the committee by voice vote last November. This is about creating jobs, getting credit across the country for consumers and for small business owners.

I urge adoption of the bill and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First, I want to thank the gentlewoman from California for her leadership on this and countless issues that come before our committee.

I also want to thank the gentlewoman from West Virginia, the chair of Financial Institutions, for her constant willingness to come to the center and work for the greater good of our country.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) for his outstanding leadership working for true regulatory relief to create jobs while protecting consumers. This is not the first bill that we have worked on together, and I hope it is not the last.

Across the Treasure Coast and Palm Beaches, the constituents that I am privileged to represent know that small businesses are the backbone of our economy. They understand that capital is the lifeblood that enables those businesses to grow, spurring innovation and creating jobs.

Community banks are on the front lines providing that capital, but they are being strangled by well-intentioned but excessive regulation. Let me be clear: I am not against reining in the excesses of Wall Street banks.

After the financial crisis nearly took down the economy and cost Americans \$17 trillion worth of wealth and equity,

the country's biggest banks should be held to a higher standard. It doesn't take a CPA to see the difference between a \$2 trillion interconnected, globalized Wall Street bank and the 550 community banks on the town square under \$1 billion in assets that do not yet get the regulatory relief provided by the Fed policy statement. We are here today to change that.

This bill would provide much-needed regulatory relief to community banks. Everyone says they are for community banks. Today is the day to prove it.

Madam Speaker, I include a letter of support from the Independent Community Bankers of America into the RECORD.

INDEPENDENT COMMUNITY BANKERS OF AMERICA®,

Washington, DC., May 5, 2014.

House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the more than 6,500 community banks represented by the Independent Community Bankers of America, I write to express our strong support for H.R. 3329, which is scheduled for floor consideration this week. Introduced by Reps. Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO), Patrick Murphy (D-FL), Tom Cotton (R-AR), Mike Quigley (D-IL), and Ann Kuster (D-NH), H.R. 3329 is bipartisan legislation that would direct the Federal Reserve to increase the qualifying asset threshold of the Small Bank Holding Company Policy Statement from \$500 million to \$1 billion and allow small savings and loan holding companies to be covered by its provisions. This legislation is a key priority for ICBA and a provision of our Plan for Prosperity: A Regulatory Relief Agenda to Empower Local Communities. ICBA urges all members of the House to vote YES on H.R. 3329.

Revising the Policy Statement will make it easier for small bank and savings and loan holding companies to raise both debt and equity and downstream the proceeds to their subsidiary banks. The Policy Statement contains a number of safeguards to ensure that the debt is managed responsibly and subsidiary banks remain well capitalized. Increasing the eligibility threshold to \$1 billion to account for inflation, industry consolidation, and asset growth will help an additional 515 bank and savings and loan holding companies raise capital for additional consumer and small business lending, leading to job creation and community development.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

CAMDEN R. FINE,  
President & CEO.

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Madam Speaker, with that, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the Luetkemeyer-Murphy bill, and with no further speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. LUETKEMEYER be permitted to control the remaining balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank both Chairman HENSARLING and Ranking Member WATERS

for their support of my bill as well as the hard work of Chairman Congresswoman CAPITO here for her help and support today, as well as Congressman MURPHY for his sponsorship as well.

At a time when regulators are requiring more and more from small and community-based institutions, I appreciate the opportunity to work across party lines to offer some commonsense relief.

Small bank and thrift holding companies face unique challenges with regards to capital formation, which is a particular concern at a time when regulators are demanding higher capital levels in response to Basel III. Understanding these challenges, the Federal Reserve has recognized that small bank holding companies have limited access to financing and, as a result, face difficulties in the acquisition of small banks by small holding companies, which often requires the use of debt.

The Federal Reserve Bank holding company policy statement, first issued in 1980, allows for relief from certain requirements, making it necessary for a small bank holding company to raise the necessary capital and issue debt. The policy statement also simplifies acquisitions and formation of new bank and thrift holding companies. These are important tools in ensuring that our smallest institutions can continue to lend in their communities, hire new staff, and survive what remains of a very difficult time for community banks.

H.R. 3329 simply increases the threshold in the Fed's policy statement from \$500 million to \$1 billion in assets.

□ 1730

The \$500 million threshold has not been touched since 2006.

In the past 7 years, our Nation's smallest bank and thrift holding companies have faced significant recession, consolidation, and an alarming number of bank failures. While this bill does offer regulatory relief to our Nation's smallest institutions, it also includes safeguards that allow the Fed to continue to monitor for safety and soundness. The Fed retains the right to impose capital standards on a holding company if the Board of Governors decides it is needed to protect the safety and soundness of that institution and its customers.

Additionally, the policy statement outlines requirements that limit a bank holding company's ability to benefit from this relief. H.R. 3329 keeps these safeguards in place. This non-controversial bill will help more than 500 of our Nation's smallest banks and thrift holding companies.

H.R. 3329 has bipartisan support and the support of the Independent Community Bankers of America and the American Bankers Association.

H.R. 3329 will go a long way in ensuring that these institutions are able to grow stronger and continue to serve their communities.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this commonsense legislation.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3329.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

### CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND PARITY ACT

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3468) to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to extend insurance coverage to amounts held in a member account on behalf of another person, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3468

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Credit Union Share Insurance Fund Parity Act".

#### SEC. 2. INSURANCE OF AMOUNTS HELD ON BEHALF OF OTHERS.

Section 207(k) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1787(k)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) by inserting after "payable to any member" the following: "or to any person with funds lawfully held in a member account,"; and

(B) by striking "and paragraphs (5) and (6)";

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking "(as determined under paragraph (5))";

(3) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

"(5) COVERAGE FOR INTEREST ON LAWYERS TRUST ACCOUNTS (IOLTA) AND OTHER SIMILAR ESCROW ACCOUNTS.—

"(A) PASS-THROUGH INSURANCE.—The Administration shall provide pass-through share insurance for the deposits or shares of any interest on lawyers trust account (IOLTA) or other similar escrow accounts.

"(B) TREATMENT OF IOLTAS.—

"(i) TREATMENT AS ESCROW ACCOUNTS.—For share insurance purposes, IOLTAs are treated as escrow accounts.

"(ii) TREATMENT AS MEMBER ACCOUNTS.—IOLTAs and other similar escrow accounts are considered member accounts for purposes of paragraph (1), if the attorney administering the IOLTA or the escrow agent administering the escrow account is a member of the insured credit union in which the funds are held.

"(C) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph:

"(i) INTEREST ON LAWYERS TRUST ACCOUNT.—The terms 'interest on lawyers trust account' and 'IOLTA' mean a system in which lawyers place certain client funds in interest-bearing or dividend-bearing accounts, with the interest or dividends then used to fund programs such as legal service organizations who provide services to clients in need.

"(ii) PASS-THROUGH SHARE INSURANCE.—The term 'pass-through share insurance' means, with respect to IOLTAs and other similar escrow accounts, insurance coverage based on the interest of each person on whose behalf

funds are held in such accounts by the attorney administering the IOLTA or the escrow agent administering a similar escrow account, in accordance with regulations issued by the Administration.

"(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—No provision of this paragraph shall be construed as authorizing an insured credit union to accept the deposits of an IOLTA or similar escrow account in an amount greater than such credit union is authorized to accept under any other provision of Federal or State law."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on the bill, H.R. 3468.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of the Credit Union Share Insurance Fund Parity Act. This is a bill which passed out of the Financial Services Committee on a voice vote. This is bipartisan, common-sense legislation. The bill is supported by the Credit Union National Association, the National Association of Federal Credit Unions, the California and Nevada Credit Union Leagues, as well as the American Bar Association.

What this bill does is to ensure that there is parity in the treatment of trust accounts covered by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the FDIC.

The Financial Services Committee has heard the testimony of credit unions from West Virginia to Texas that:

There is no public policy reason for deposit insurance purposes to distinguish credit union interest on lawyer trust accounts (IOLTAs) from those insured by FDIC. It is essential for the NCUA's share insurance fund to be treated identically in order to maintain parity between the two Federal insurance programs.

Specifically, the bill amends the Federal Credit Union Act to require that pass-through share insurance coverage be provided when a credit union member holds funds on behalf of a non-member in an IOLTA or other similar account.

Unlike FDIC coverage, currently the National Credit Union Administration treats funds held by credit union members on behalf of those who are not federally insured credit union members as not covered by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund. This has created, of course, a disparity in coverage, specifically when looking at IOLTAs and prepaid debit master accounts.

Part of the mission of credit unions from their very beginning has been to reach out to the community around them, especially to reach out to the underserved. Maintaining a strong commitment to the IOLTA community and removing a barrier to greater participation sustains that very mission.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, a bill which corrects a technical disparity between the way trust accounts are federally insured at credit unions and at banks.

I look forward to the statement of the other ED, the gentleman from Colorado, my friend, who has been a champion of this important bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, Mr. ROYCE of California, for his remarks, and I yield myself such time as I may consume. As I say: "Two Eds are better than one." So we will start with that.

This bill is designed to create parity between certain accounts held at credit unions and those held at FDIC insured banks.

As a preliminary matter, I introduce into the RECORD six letters.

The first is a letter dated September 17, 1996, signed by Richard Schulman, the associate general counsel of the National Credit Union Administration. Second is a letter dated October 8, 2008. That is from Sheila A. Albin, associate general counsel.

A letter dated May 6, 2014, from the American Bar Association, signed by the president, James R. Silkenat.

A letter dated May 5, 2014, signed by Brad Thaler of the National Association of Federal Credit Unions.

A letter dated May 5, 2014, signed by Bill Cheney, president of the Credit Union National Association.

And finally, a letter signed by Scott Earl from Mountain West Credit Union Association.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1996.

Re Interest on Lawyers Trust Accounts ("IOLTA"), (Your August 22, 1996, Letter)

ELYSE E. ROGERS, Esq.,  
Mette, Evans & Woodside,  
Harrisburg, PA.

DEAR MS. ROGERS: In your letter, you requested our opinion as to whether Pennsylvania attorneys can maintain client trust funds, in association with Pennsylvania's IOLTA Program, in share draft accounts at credit unions regulated by the National Credit Union Administration. As discussed below, the answer depends upon the credit union membership status of the clients whose funds are contained in the IOLTA account.

#### ANALYSIS

Generally, an IOLTA account is set-up by an attorney or a law firm as an escrow account containing pooled client funds. In a credit union, an IOLTA account would be set-up as an "agent" account. Section 745.3(a)(2) of NCUA's Regulations defines an agent account as "[f]unds owned by a principal [member] and deposited in one or more accounts in the names of agents or nominees. . . ." The client continues to own the funds while the attorney or law firm serves only as a custodial agent.

A federal credit union (FCU) can only accept funds belonging to its member or those

that qualify for membership. There are limited exceptions which permit an FCU to accept nonmember funds if it serves predominantly low-income members and thereby has a "low-income" designation. 12 U.S.C. §1757(6). NCUA Regulations define a member as "those persons enumerated in the credit union's field of membership." 12 C.F.R. §745.1(b). Membership in an FCU is limited "to groups having a common bond of occupation or association, or to groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district." 12 U.S.C. §1759. An FCU's charter outlines its membership. 12 U.S.C. §§1753, 1754.

With an agent account, the membership status of the client (owner of the funds) and not that of the agent (attorney, law firm or IOLTA Board) is determinative as to whether an IOLTA account can be properly maintained. Consequently, in order for an attorney or law firm to maintain an IOLTA account at an FCU, either all of the clients whose funds would be deposited must be members of that FCU or the FCU must be designated as a low income which would allow it to accept nonmember funds.

Sincerely,

RICHARD S. SCHULMAN,  
*Associate General Counsel.*

OCTOBER 8, 2008.

Re Insurance Coverage for Interest on Lawyers Trust Accounts (IOLTA) Accounts

MARY HOEFT SMITH,  
*Trust Account Program Administrator, Supreme Court of Wisconsin, Office of Lawyer Regulation, Madison, WI.*

DEAR MS. HOEFT SMITH: You have asked us about the insurance coverage by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) for IOLTA accounts in federal and state-chartered credit unions and those designated as "low-income." As discussed below, client funds in an IOLTA account are insured for those clients who are members of the credit union or, if a credit union is designated as low-income, all funds are insured regardless of the client's membership status.

Under IOLTA programs, lawyers and law firms establish accounts to hold their clients' funds in trust to pay costs related to legal services. Participation in IOLTA programs by lawyers and law firms is required in some states and is optional in other states. A lawyer or law firm opens an IOLTA account and, as an agent, deposits its clients' funds in the account and holds them there in trust until they are needed. The interest earned from the money in the IOLTA accounts is aggregated and paid generally to another state agency or private nonprofit organization, such as a state bar association, to subsidize legal aid services or for other charitable purposes.

The clients, not their lawyers or law firms, own the funds in an IOLTA account. The lawyers or law firms are merely the agents holding the funds in trust for their clients. While NCUSIF insurance coverage might cover clients as the beneficial owners of the funds, 12 C.F.R. §745.3(a)(2); see, e.g., OGC Op. 96-0841 (Sept. 17, 1996), OGC Op. 94-0119 (Feb. 9, 1994) (available on NCUA's website at [www.ncua.gov](http://www.ncua.gov)), the NCUSIF insures only member accounts. Therefore, client funds in an IOLTA account are insured by the NCUSIF only for those clients who are members of the credit union. 12 C.F.R. §§745.0, 745.1(b). In the event of a credit union's liquidation, the amount of each client's insured funds in IOLTA accounts is added together with any other individual account of the client. 12 C.F.R. §745.3. Insurance coverage is the same whether the credit union is a federal or state-chartered credit union. 12 C.F.R. Part §745.

You have also asked about NCUSIF insurance coverage for IOLTA accounts at federal and state-chartered credit unions designated as low-income. Both federal credit unions and state-chartered credit unions designated as low-income can accept nonmember funds. 12 U.S.C. §1757(6); 12 C.F.R. §701.34; see, e.g., OGC Op. 96-0841. A state-chartered credit union can also be designated as low-income. 12 C.F.R. §741.204(b). Nonmembers at low-income credit unions are considered members for purposes of NCUSIF coverage. 12 C.F.R. §745.1(b). Therefore, a nonmember client's funds in an IOLTA account at a low-income credit union are entitled to NCUSIF coverage. 12 C.F.R. §745.1(b).

Sincerely,

SHEILA A. ALBIN,  
*Associate General Counsel.*

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION,  
*Chicago, IL, May 6, 2014.*

Hon. ED PERLMUTTER,  
*House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PERLMUTTER: On behalf of the American Bar Association and its nearly 400,000 members, I am writing in support of H.R. 3468, the "Credit Union Share Insurance Fund Parity Act."

This legislation would benefit state charitable programs receiving revenue from Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA) by providing attorneys the ability to hold client funds in credit unions, which have historically provided higher interest rates than other financial institutions. More than 90 percent of IOLTA grants fund the delivery of legal services to Americans living in poverty. Legal aid and pro bono programs receiving IOLTA funds provide legal assistance to veterans, domestic violence victims, those coping with the after-effects of natural disasters, and those undergoing foreclosures and other housing issues.

Thank you for your leadership on this important issue. The ABA stands ready to assist you in helping this legislation become law.

Sincerely,

JAMES R. SILKENAT,  
*President.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS,  
*Arlington, VA, May 3, 2014.*

Re Support and Pass H.R. 3468, the Credit Union Share Insurance Fund Parity Act

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
*Minority Leader, House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER AND MINORITY LEADER PELOSI: On behalf of the National Association of Federal Credit Unions (NAFCU), the only trade association exclusively representing the interests of our nation's federal credit unions, I write in strong support of the Credit Union Share Insurance Fund Parity Act (H.R. 3468), and to urge swift passage of this important bipartisan legislation.

Maintaining parity between the coverage provided by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) on all types of deposits and accounts is imperative and a longstanding goal of NAFCU member credit unions. Consumers often do not distinguish between the government backing on accounts at financial institutions. It is important that the law dictate that there is no difference in coverage, so as not to favor one type of institution over another in the marketplace. NAFCU is pleased that the legisla-

tion, as favorably reported out of committee, will provide NCUSIF parity with the FDIC for certain accounts, including Interest on Lawyers Trust Accounts (IOLTAs).

We applaud and thank the bill's sponsors, as well as House leadership, for addressing this important issue as it will provide much needed relief to our nation's credit unions. We appreciate your consideration of this measure and would welcome the opportunity to discuss this issue further should you need additional information. If my colleagues or I can be of assistance to you, please feel free to contact myself or NAFCU's Director of Legislative Affairs, Jillian Pevo.

Sincerely,

BRAD THALER,  
*Vice President of Legislative Affairs.*

CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,  
*Washington, DC, May 5, 2014.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE. On behalf of the Credit Union National Association (CUNA), I am writing in support of certain regulatory relief measures scheduled on the suspension calendar this week. CUNA is the largest credit union advocacy organization in the United States, representing America's state and federally chartered credit unions and their 99 million members.

Credit unions face a crisis of creeping complexity with respect to regulatory burden. It is not any one regulatory change or requirement that is causing this crisis, but the ever-increasing, never decreasing accumulation of regulations over time that cripples credit unions' ability to efficiently serve their members. The bills that the House will consider this week will take small steps toward alleviating some of that burden, and better enable credit unions to more fully serve their members.

Credit unions support H.R. 3584, the Capital Access for Small Community Financial Institutions Act; H.R. 3468, the Credit Union Share Insurance Fund Parity Act; and H.R. 2672, the CFPB Rural Designation Petition and Correction Act. We urge the House to pass these measures.

H.R. 3584—CAPITAL ACCESS FOR SMALL  
COMMUNITY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ACT

H.R. 3584, introduced by Representatives Steve Stivers (R-OH) and Joyce Beatty (D-OH), seeks to correct a drafting error in the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Act that prohibits state chartered, privately insured credit unions from joining the FHLB system. This legislation was reported out of the Financial Services Committee on March 14, 2014 by a vote of 55-0; similar legislation has also been approved by the House of Representatives as part of comprehensive regulatory relief legislation in 2006 and 2008. By correcting the oversight in the original legislation, 132 privately insured credit unions across the country will be eligible for membership in the FHLB system and have additional opportunities to provide mortgage credit to their members.

H.R. 3468—CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE  
FUND PARITY ACT

H.R. 3468, introduced by Representatives Ed Royce (R-CA) and Ed Perlmutter (D-CO), provide National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) coverage for trust accounts, such as Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts (IOLTAs) and other similar accounts. This legislation is necessary because the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) has interpreted that the Federal Credit Union Act does not permit it to extend such coverage. The legislation would direct the NCUA to extend share insurance to the fund held in trust accounts opened and managed by credit union members, even if the funds in such accounts are owned by one or more nonmembers. This would provide parity in the

insurance treatment of trust accounts offered by credit unions with the treatment of similar accounts offered by banks.

H.R. 3468 was reported out of the Financial Services Committee on November 14, 2013 by voice vote.

H.R. 2672—CFPB RURAL DESIGNATION PETITION AND CORRECTION ACT

H.R. 2672, introduced by Representative Andy Barr (R-KY) would direct the CFPB to establish an application process determining whether a county should be designated as a rural area if the CFPB has not designated it as one. Designation of "rural" by the CFPB has many implications for credit unions, particularly with respect to the type of products credit unions may offer their members in these areas. For instance, the Escrow Requirements under the Truth in Lending Act Rule require certain lenders to create an escrow account for at least five years for higher-priced mortgage loans. If those loans are made by small lenders that operate predominantly in rural or underserved counties, they are exempt from this requirement. Another example includes the Ability to Repay and Qualified Mortgage (QM) Standards Under the Truth in Lending Act rule by which mortgage loans with balloon payments do not meet the QM standard. Like the Escrow Rule, small lenders that operate predominantly in rural areas are eligible to originate balloon-payment QMs. The CFPB has defined "rural" by using the U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Services' urban influence codes.

H.R. 2672 was reported out of the Financial Services Committee on March 14, 2014 by a vote of 54-1.

CONCLUSION

Each of these bills would reduce credit unions regulatory burden and help them better serve their members. They were all subject to thorough consideration by the Financial Services Committee, and as the votes indicate, they are noncontroversial. We urge you to support the bills when they come to the floor.

On behalf of America's credit unions and their 99 million members, thank you very much for your consideration of our views.

Best regards,

BILL CHENEY,  
President & CEO.

MOUNTAIN WEST  
CREDIT UNION ASSOCIATION,  
Denver, CO.

Hon. ED PERLMUTTER,  
Longworth House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PERLMUTTER, On behalf of the Mountain West Credit Union Association, the trade association that represents Colorado credit unions, I am writing to express our support for H.R. 3468—Credit Union Share Insurance Fund Parity Act, which provides the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) coverage for trust accounts, such as interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts (IOLTAS) and other similar accounts.

As you know, attorneys routinely receive client funds that are to be placed in IOTLA accounts. These accounts generate interest for charitable causes, primarily civil legal services for economically disadvantaged citizens. Currently, credit unions are unable to offer IOTLA accounts to members because the Federal Credit Union Act does not permit NCUA to extend insurance coverage to these accounts. As a result, credit union members that would like to open IOLTAS are then forced to go to thrift or a bank.

If passed, this legislation would provide parity in the insurance treatment of these accounts for credit unions.

On behalf of Mountain West Credit Union Association and our member credit unions, I want to thank you and Congressman Royce for your leadership in sponsoring this important piece of legislation.

Sincerely,

SCOTT EARL,  
President/CEO.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Specifically, the bill extends insurance coverage to Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts, as Mr. ROYCE said, and I will call those "trust accounts or similar escrow accounts," those that are held at credit unions that are otherwise fully insured at FDIC-insured banks up to \$250,000.

As a practicing lawyer for 25 years, I know Lawyer Trust Accounts in Colorado as COLTAs, or Colorado Lawyer Trust Accounts, which we established for our clients so that interest can be earned for various charities that might exist. For instance, legal aid which provides assistance to veterans or people involved in domestic violence situations.

Under our bill, if a credit union were ever to fail and needed to be resolved, then the client funds held in an escrow account would be insured and thus protected, regardless if the beneficiary is a member of the credit union or not. In my instance, if I had a trust account which had a number of different clients, some clients might be members of the credit union, others are not. Only those under current law that are members of the credit union are covered by share insurance. Those that are not members of the credit union are not covered. So we are trying to stop this differentiation between banks and credit unions.

Currently, the NCUA's regulations and legal opinions as established in 1996, which is one the letters we are introducing today, do not allow Federal deposit insurance equal to the coverage provided by the FDIC for accounts held by credit union members that contain funds owned by one or more nonmembers.

IOLTA accounts often contain funds from many clients, some of whom may not be members of the particular credit union where the attorney or the escrow agent has opened the account.

With an IOLTA account or other escrow accounts held in trust, under current law, the membership status of the client/beneficiary, and not of the agent or the attorney, is determinative as to whether an IOLTA account can be properly maintained. In order for a law firm or a real estate escrow company to maintain an IOLTA account at a credit union, either all of the clients whose funds would be deposited must be members of that credit union or the credit union must be designated as a low-income, which would allow it to accept nonmember funds.

Many States or bar associations require the funds in an IOLTA to be fully insured, meaning a lawyer may not be able to use a credit union for these accounts if they can't be fully covered.

It is important to note that this legislation should not be seen as an au-

thorization to take nonmember deposits beyond the current regulatory limits, nor should it be seen as an authorization for the NCUA to increase those thresholds.

What we have before us today is a negotiated compromise. The language as introduced in the manager's amendment narrowly defines which accounts will be extended Credit Union Share Insurance Fund coverage. This includes IOLTA/COLTAs and other escrow accounts held in trust.

I thank my friend from California for bringing this legislation. It is time that there be parity and that all of the clients be covered by the Share Insurance Fund.

I urge quick passage of H.R. 3468, the Credit Union Share Insurance Fund Parity Act.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3468, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

FOREIGN CULTURAL EXCHANGE  
JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITY  
CLARIFICATION ACT

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4292) to amend chapter 97 of title 28, United States Code, to clarify the exception to foreign sovereign immunity set forth in section 1605(a)(3) of such title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4292

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Foreign Cultural Exchange Jurisdictional Immunity Clarification Act".

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITY OF FOREIGN STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1605 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(h) JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITY FOR CERTAIN ART EXHIBITION ACTIVITIES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—If—

"(A) a work is imported into the United States from any foreign country pursuant to an agreement that provides for the temporary exhibition or display of such work entered into between a foreign state that is the owner or custodian of such work and the United States or one or more cultural or educational institutions within the United States,

"(B) the President, or the President's designee, has determined, in accordance with subsection (a) of Public Law 89-259 (22 U.S.C. 2459(a)), that such work is of cultural significance and the temporary exhibition or display of such work is in the national interest, and

"(C) the notice thereof has been published in accordance with subsection (a) of Public Law 89-259 (22 U.S.C. 2459(a)),



any activity in the United States of such foreign state, or of any carrier, that is associated with the temporary exhibition or display of such work shall not be considered to be commercial activity by such foreign state for purposes of subsection (a)(3).

“(2) NAZI-ERA CLAIMS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply in any case asserting jurisdiction under subsection (a)(3) in which rights in property taken in violation of international law are in issue within the meaning of that subsection and—

“(A) the property at issue is the work described in paragraph (1);

“(B) the action is based upon a claim that such work was taken in connection with the acts of a covered government during the covered period;

“(C) the court determines that the activity associated with the exhibition or display is commercial activity, as that term is defined in section 1603(d); and

“(D) a determination under subparagraph (C) is necessary for the court to exercise jurisdiction over the foreign state under subsection (a)(3).

“(3) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘work’ means a work of art or other object of cultural significance;

“(B) the term ‘covered government’ means—

“(i) the Government of Germany during the covered period;

“(ii) any government in any area in Europe that was occupied by the military forces of the Government of Germany during the covered period;

“(iii) any government in Europe that was established with the assistance or cooperation of the Government of Germany during the covered period; and

“(iv) any government in Europe that was an ally of the Government of Germany during the covered period; and

“(C) the term ‘covered period’ means the period beginning on January 30, 1933, and ending on May 8, 1945.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to any civil action commenced on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 4292, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank Chairman GOODLATTE, Ranking Member CONYERS, and my friend from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) for cosponsoring this legislation.

This is simple, straightforward legislation. It clarifies the relationship between the Immunity from Seizure Act and the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act to encourage the foreign lending of art to the United States.

Currently, artwork loaned by foreign governments is commonly immune to Federal court decisions and cannot be confiscated if the President finds that their display is in the national interest. However, foreign governments do not have immunity when commercial activity is involved. This bill seeks to clarify that artwork imported into the U.S. for temporary display is not commercial activity and should thus be immune from seizure. Specifically, my legislation would revise the United States Code and make clear that the import of artwork is not legally considered commercial activity if three elements are met:

First, the United States, or an educational institute therein, and a foreign government must agree to the exchange of artwork;

Second, the President must determine that such work is of cultural significance and the temporary exhibition of such work is in the national interest;

And third, the President's determination must be published in the Federal Register.

In enacting the Immunity from Seizure Act, Congress recognized that cultural exchange would produce substantial benefits to the United States, both artistically and diplomatically. Foreign lending should be allowed to continue to aid cultural understanding and increase public exposure to archeological artifacts. This bill reaffirms our country's commitment to the foreign lending of artwork to American museums.

However, for artwork and cultural objects owned by foreign governments, the intent of the Immunity from Seizure Act is being frustrated currently by the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act. A provision of the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act opens foreign governments up to the jurisdiction of U.S. courts for court actions if foreign government-owned artwork is temporarily imported into the U.S.

Similar to its Senate companion, this bill includes a Nazi-era exception which provides that immunity does not apply to cases in which property was taken in violation of international law, and those are things which are in question, and the action is based upon a claim that such work was taken in connection with acts of the German Government during the period of January 30, 1933, through May 8, 1945.

□ 1745

According to the American Association of Museum Directors, current law has led to, on several occasions, foreign governments declining to exchange artwork and cultural objects with the United States for temporary exhibitions.

In 2010, for example, the Russian Federation imposed a ban on state-owned art loans to American museums on the grounds that such works could be subject to legal action. As a result of this ban, several U.S. museums, which had

loan agreements with the Russian national institutions, were forced to cancel long-planned Russian art exhibits.

In order to keep the exchange of foreign government-owned art flowing, Congress needs to clarify the relationship between these two acts that I previously described.

This legislation does just that: ensuring that museums, like the Cincinnati Museum Center and the Cincinnati Art Museum—both in my district—and other similar museums all across the country, may continue to present first-class exhibits and educate the public on cultural heritage and artwork from all around the globe.

Through the enactment of this legislation, we can secure foreign lending to American museums and ensure that foreign art lenders are not entangled in unnecessary litigation.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is nice to see a Tennessean in the chair. James Knox Polk might have been the last one who was more permanent as Speaker of the House. Yes, it is good to see you.

To my friend, Mr. CHABOT, it is an honor to rise and to cosponsor this bill with you and with Mr. GOODLATTE and Mr. CONYERS.

Madam Speaker, I do rise in support of H.R. 4292, the Foreign Cultural Exchange Jurisdictional Immunity Clarification Act, also known as the FCEJIC Act.

This makes a modest, but important amendment to the expropriation exception of the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976.

Specifically, it ensures that foreign states are immune from suits for damages concerning the ownership of cultural property when that property is in the United States pursuant to an agreement between the foreign state and the U.S. or a U.S.-based cultural or educational institution, when the President has granted the work at issue immunity from seizure pursuant to the Immunity from Seizure Act, and when the President's grant of immunity from seizure is published in the Federal Register.

The expropriation exception remains available to all claims concerning misappropriated cultural property to which these factual circumstances do not apply.

Additionally, H.R. 4292 ensures that the expropriation exception remains available for all Nazi-era claims. This is appropriate in light of the particularly concerted effort of the Nazis to seize artwork and other cultural property from citizens at that time, victims of the Holocaust and others.

There have been quite a few movies recently about some of the people in our armed services who helped rescue some of that artwork, which is to be commended, and it really brought out the horrific things in that area that

the Nazis did. They did so many horrific things, but they just wanted to destroy all culture, so any artwork that might be part of those claims would still be available.

With this finely and narrowly tailored amendment, we will have more opportunities to see art from Europe and from around the world. It is important to have exchanges of culture, so that people around the world understand the other cultures and so that it maybe makes the planet a little more safe. I support the bill as I understand that it still makes available redress for those who committed acts of expropriation during the Nazi era.

I thank Mr. CHABOT, who is my friend and who has done a great job, and we hope to keep the river flowing and the Delta Queen alive. I thank the Judiciary Committee chairman, BOB GOODLATTE, and our ranking member, the esteemed JOHN CONYERS, for their leadership.

I urge the House to pass the bill, and I would like to offer for the RECORD a letter from the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, which speaks for itself, and for the American Jewish Congress in their stating that they would not oppose the passage of this bill.

CONFERENCE ON JEWISH MATERIAL  
CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY, INC.  
New York, NY, December 19, 2013.

Mr. TIMOTHY RUB,  
President, Association of Art Museum Directors,  
The George D. Widener Director and CEO,  
Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia,  
PA.

DEAR MR. RUB, Anita Difanis has now sent us the language of the most recent draft of the immunity bill (the "Foreign Cultural Exchange Jurisdictional Immunity Clarification Act") that the AAMD is asking be introduced to the Congress. We have reviewed the points that concerned us, namely those in regard to Nazi Era claims.

While we are not persuaded of the need for this special legislation, we have no objection to it. The American Jewish Committee concurs with this view.

Sincerely yours,

GREG SCHNEIDER,  
Executive Vice-President.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I would like to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GOODLATTE. I would like to begin by thanking Mr. CHABOT for introducing this legislation and by thanking Mr. CONYERS and Mr. COHEN for their support as well.

Madam Speaker, the Foreign Cultural Exchange Jurisdictional Immunity Clarification Act strengthens the ability of U.S. museums and educational institutions to borrow foreign government-owned artwork and cultural artifacts for temporary exhibition or display.

The United States has long recognized the importance of encouraging the cultural exchange of ideas through

exhibitions of artwork and other artifacts loaned from other countries.

These exchanges expose Americans to other cultures and foster understanding between people of different nationalities, languages, religions, and races. Unfortunately, the future success of cultural exchanges is severely threatened by a disconnect between the Immunity from Seizure Act and the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act.

Loans of artwork and cultural objects depend upon foreign lenders having confidence that the items they loan will be returned and that the loan will not open them up to lawsuits in U.S. courts.

For 40 years, the Immunity from Seizure Act provided foreign government lenders with this confidence. However, rulings in several recent Federal cases have undermined the protection provided by the Immunity from Seizure Act.

In these decisions, the Federal courts have held that the Immunity from Seizure Act does not preempt the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act. The effect has been to open foreign governments up to the jurisdiction of U.S. courts simply because they loaned artwork or cultural objects to an American museum or educational institution.

This has significantly impeded the ability of U.S. institutions to borrow foreign government-owned items. It has also resulted in cultural exchanges being curtailed as foreign government lenders have become hesitant to permit their cultural property to travel to the United States.

This bill addresses this situation. It provides that, if the State Department grants immunity to a loan of artwork or cultural objects from—under the Immunity from Seizure Act, then the loan cannot subject a foreign government to the jurisdiction of U.S. courts under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act.

This is very narrow legislation. It only applies to one of the many grounds for jurisdiction under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act. Moreover, it requires the State Department to grant the artwork immunity under the Immunity from Seizure Act before its provisions apply, and in order to preserve the claims of victims of the Nazi government and its allies during World War II, the bill has an exception for claims brought by these victims.

If we want to encourage foreign governments to continue to lend artwork and other artifacts to American museums and educational institutions, we must enact this legislation.

Without the protections this bill provides, foreign governments will avoid the risk of lending their cultural items to American institutions, and the American public will lose the opportunity to view and appreciate these cultural objects from abroad.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, in closing, I just want to comment that Mr. GOODLATTE's committee has now pro-

duced this bill and the next bill, the Lummis-Cohen bill, and we came together to work against sex trafficking last week.

So the Judiciary Committee, under the leadership of Mr. GOODLATTE, is starting to produce a lot of good, bipartisan legislation. I commend him for that work, and I hope we see more of it.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I will be very brief. I would like to, first of all, thank the Cincinnati Museum Center and the Cincinnati Art Museum for bringing this matter to my attention.

I want to particularly thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) for his leadership on this bill, as well as to thank the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. GOODLATTE, and also the ranking member, Mr. CONYERS, for their leadership.

Without having any additional speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4292.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## OPEN BOOK ON EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACT

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2919) to amend titles 5 and 28, United States Code, to require annual reports to Congress on, and the maintenance of databases on, awards of fees and other expenses to prevailing parties in certain administrative proceedings and court cases to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2919

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act".

### SEC. 2. MODIFICATION OF EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROVISIONS.

(a) AGENCY PROCEEDINGS.—Section 504 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "United States Code";

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (i); and

(3) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e)(1) The Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, after consultation with the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration, shall report to the Congress, not later than March 31 of each year, on the amount of fees and other expenses awarded during the preceding fiscal year pursuant to this section. The report shall describe the number, nature, and amount of the awards, the claims involved in the controversy, and any other relevant information that may aid the Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards. The report shall be made available to the public online.

“(2)(A) The report required by paragraph (1) shall account for all payments of fees and other expenses awarded under this section that are made pursuant to a settlement agreement, regardless of whether the settlement agreement is sealed or otherwise subject to nondisclosure provisions.

“(B) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under subparagraph (A) does not affect any other information that is subject to nondisclosure provisions in the settlement agreement.

“(f) The Chairman of the Administrative Conference shall create and maintain online a searchable database containing the following information with respect to each award of fees and other expenses under this section:

“(1) The case name and number of the adversary adjudication, if available, hyperlinked to the case, if available.

“(2) The name of the agency involved in the adversary adjudication.

“(3) A description of the claims in the adversary adjudication.

“(4) The name of each party to whom the award was made.

“(5) The amount of the award.

“(6) The basis for the finding that the position of the agency concerned was not substantially justified.

“(g) The online searchable database described in subsection (f) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or court order.

“(h) The head of each agency shall provide to the Chairman of the Administrative Conference in a timely manner all information requested by the Chairman to comply with the requirements of subsections (e), (f), and (g).”

(b) COURT CASES.—Section 2412(d) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5)(A) The Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall submit to the Congress, not later than March 31 of each year, a report on the amount of fees and other expenses awarded during the preceding fiscal year pursuant to this subsection. The report shall describe the number, nature, and amount of the awards, the claims involved in each controversy, and any other relevant information that may aid the Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards. The report shall be made available to the public online.

“(B)(i) The report required by subparagraph (A) shall account for all payments of fees and other expenses awarded under this subsection that are made pursuant to a settlement agreement, regardless of whether the settlement agreement is sealed or otherwise subject to nondisclosure provisions.

“(ii) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under clause (i) does not affect any other information that is subject to nondisclosure provisions in the settlement agreement.

“(C) The Chairman of the Administrative Conference shall include and clearly identify in the annual report under subparagraph (A), for each case in which an award of fees and other expenses is included in the report—

“(i) any amounts paid from section 1304 of title 31 for a judgment in the case;

“(ii) the amount of the award of fees and other expenses; and

“(iii) the statute under which the plaintiff filed suit.

“(6) The Chairman of the Administrative Conference shall create and maintain online a searchable database containing the following information with respect to each award of fees and other expenses under this subsection:

“(A) The case name and number, hyperlinked to the case, if available.

“(B) The name of the agency involved in the case.

“(C) The name of each party to whom the award was made.

“(D) A description of the claims in the case.

“(E) The amount of the award.

“(F) The basis for the finding that the position of the agency concerned was not substantially justified.

“(7) The online searchable database described in paragraph (6) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or court order.

“(8) The head of each agency shall provide to the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States in a timely manner all information requested by the Chairman to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (5), (6), and (7), including the Attorney General of the United States and the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.”

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 2412 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(3), by striking “United States Code,”; and

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking “of section 2412 of title 28, United States Code,” and inserting “of this section”; and

(B) by striking “of such title” and inserting “of this title”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall first apply with respect to awards of fees and other expenses that are made on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) INITIAL REPORTS.—The first reports required by section 504(e) of title 5, United States Code, and section 2412(d)(5) of title 28, United States Code, shall be submitted not later than March 31 of the calendar year following the first calendar year in which a fiscal year begins after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) ONLINE DATABASES.—The online databases required by section 504(f) of title 5, United States Code, and section 2412(d)(6) of title 28, United States Code, shall be established as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, but in no case later than the date on which the first reports under section 504(e) of title 5, United States Code, and section 2412(d)(5) of title 28, United States Code, are required to be submitted under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 2919, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to begin by thanking Representative CYNTHIA LUMMIS and the Constitution Subcommittee ranking member again, Mr. COHEN from Tennessee, for introducing this important government transparency legislation.

Every year, pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, the Federal Government, through settlement or court order, pays millions of dollars in legal fees and costs to parties to lawsuits and administrative adjudications that involve the Federal Government.

However, despite the large number of taxpayer dollars paid out each year through the Act, the Federal Government no longer comprehensively keeps track of the amount of fees and other expenses awarded, why these fees and expenses were awarded, and to whom these costs were awarded.

This is because, in 1995, Congress repealed the Department of Justice's reporting requirements and defunded the Administrative Conference of the United States, which is the agency charged with reporting this basic information to Congress—to us.

The Administrative Conference was reestablished in 2010, but the requirements to report the fee and cost payments have not been reenacted. Accordingly, there has been no official governmentwide accounting of this information since fiscal year 1994, almost 20 years ago.

This lack of transparency is troubling, given that the Equal Access to Justice Act is considered by many to be the most important Federal fee-shifting statute. Fundamentally, the Act recognizes that there is an enormous disparity of resources between the Federal Government and individuals and small businesses that seek to challenge the Federal actions.

Congress enacted the Equal Access to Justice Act to provide individuals, small businesses, and small nonprofit groups with financial assistance to bring suit against the Federal Government or to defend themselves from lawsuits brought by the Federal Government.

As the Supreme Court has noted, the Act was adopted with the “specific purpose . . . of eliminating for the average person the financial disincentive to challenge unreasonable governmental actions.”

But how can we know if the Act is working well toward this end if we have no data on awards?

Without the data, this bill requires the Administrative Conference to compile and report that we have nothing more than anecdotal evidence as to whether the Act is working.

The legislation we are considering today will end this lack of transparency and will restore the reporting

requirements that were repealed back in 1995.

I want to, once again, thank Representatives LUMMIS and COHEN for introducing this bill. It is good legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 2919, the Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act, also known as the Longworth 1004 Act.

This bipartisan legislation makes a modest, but important improvement to the Equal Access to Justice Act, also known as EAJA. That Act, which was enacted in 1980, allows parties, under certain circumstances, to be awarded attorneys' fees and court costs when they prevail in litigation against the United States.

EAJA enables ordinary citizens, such as veterans, senior citizens, and advocates for clean air and clean water, to fight unfair or illegal government actions without fear of the court costs involved.

Over the years, the Act has succeeded, but since 1995, when certain reporting requirements were eliminated, we have had no reliable data on how much money the government has awarded in these proceedings. The public has a right to know how taxpayer funds are used, and Congress ought to be able to assess the impact and effectiveness of EAJA.

□ 1800

To address this failing, H.R. 2919 would require the Administrative Conference of the United States, or ACUS, a highly respected nonpartisan agency, to prepare an annual report for Congress on the fees and costs awarded in these cases. The reports would also include the number and nature of the claims involved.

The Conference would also be required to establish a publicly accessible, searchable database with this information, as well as the case name, the agency involved, and the basis of the award.

I am very pleased to sponsor this bill along with the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS), who has done a great job bringing this to this floor, shepherding it through to, hopefully, passage and becoming law. We have worked on a bipartisan basis to address this issue.

H.R. 2919 represents a compromise with respect to a broader bill related to EAJA which Mrs. LUMMIS previously introduced. It is an excellent example of what happens when there is bipartisan cooperation.

This legislation will promote greater transparency with respect to our government and provide valuable information for Congress and our citizens. It exemplifies the bipartisan cooperation we are capable of in this Chamber.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS).

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2919, the Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act. I want to thank the ranking member, STEVE COHEN, for joining me in introducing this legislation. The gentleman from Tennessee was the person from whom I inherited the hallowed halls of Longworth 1004. Our staff shared duties, including each other's phone duties when meetings were being held in our offices. It was a great partnership and a wonderful bipartisan relationship that I have enjoyed ever since coming to Congress.

I deeply thank the gentleman from Tennessee for his friendship. He was instrumental in securing bipartisan support for passage of H.R. 2919 through the Judiciary Committee.

H.R. 2919 reinstates the tracking and reporting of attorneys fees paid out by the Federal Government under the Equal Access to Justice Act, also known as EAJA.

EAJA was first enacted in 1980, with the goal of protecting small businesses and other citizens facing unreasonable government action. It was meant to address the David and Goliath situation that exists when a citizen has to go to court against the Federal Government's vast financial and legal resources.

Consistent with this theme, EAJA was amended in 1985 to facilitate its application to Social Security claims. It was again amended in 1992 to include claims before the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims.

EAJA has been subject to numerous reviews and revisions over the years to keep it up to date. Its requirement for agencies to track and report on attorneys' fees helped inform Congress in its past efforts to improve the law. This transparency was also a safeguard for the Federal taxpayers who finance the law.

Prior to 1995, EAJA payments trickled out at a rate of about \$3 million annually. But since tracking and reporting requirements were eliminated in 1995, EAJA has operated in the dark.

As a Government Accountability Office report made clear, most agencies do not track payments—and won't—unless Congress gives them direction to do so. Madam Speaker, that is why we are here today.

As the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), mentioned, we only have anecdotal evidence as to how much we are spending on attorney fees, which agencies pay out the fees, and for what types of claims. We need transparency to better monitor this law moving forward.

H.R. 2919 both reinstates transparency and improves it by requiring the information be posted online in a searchable database. We owe this to the small businesses, veterans, Social Security claimants, and others who rely on EAJA for their once-in-a-life-

time court battles with the Federal Government. And we owe it to the hardworking taxpayers who are financing this law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. CHABOT. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Mrs. LUMMIS. I deeply appreciate it.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2919.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS).

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Speaker, in great appreciation and deference to the gentleman on the Judiciary Committee, and especially to my cosponsor, Mr. COHEN, I gratefully acknowledge his cosponsorship—he supported this bill—and the hard work of the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. DAINES).

Mr. DAINES. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentlelady from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS), as well as the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) for their bipartisan support in this most important bill.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 2919, the Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act, which increases transparency and works to ensure that the Equal Access to Justice Act, or EAJA, does what it was always intended to do: protect citizens and small businesses against the limited resources of the Federal Government when they have to go to court.

This law was written to give individuals like our veterans, seniors, and small businesses a way to dispute unfair treatment by the government. However, the original intent of EAJA has been lost in a sea of habitual litigation, especially when it involves the management of our natural resources and our public lands and projects that bring much-needed jobs and tax revenues to local communities. Much of this litigation is awarded with millions of hard-earned taxpayer dollars. That is unacceptable.

In Montana, we have seen firsthand the consequences of some of this litigation. Montanans rely on healthy forests and rangelands for their livelihoods. Loggers, ranchers, miners, outfitters and guides, and others, rely on healthy land management to feed their families.

In recent decades, inflexible Federal policies and unrelenting appeals and lawsuits have imposed a huge administrative burden on our Federal agencies, limited our mills' access to timber, and ultimately resulted in the mismanagement of our forests, leaving our homes and businesses at risk for wildfire and crippling job growth in the timber industry.

In Montana, we used to have 30 sawmills. Today, we have just nine. Collaborative projects that the Montana

timber industry and conservation leaders have spent countless hours negotiating are sometimes stopped in court. True conservation is on-the-ground stewardship by hardworking individuals directly reliant on the land. It is not done in the courtroom.

At the very least, the American people ought to know how much of their hard-earned tax dollars are going towards these litigants and the information that led to their claims against the Federal agency. The Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act will provide that much-needed transparency which, hopefully, can limit these lawsuits and help save hundreds of American jobs.

I urge support for H.R. 2919.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of the Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act, and I thank the gentlelady from Wyoming and the gentleman from Tennessee, my friend on the Judiciary Committee, for their hard work on this. Also, Mr. CHABOT.

There are a lot of times we get to disagree on things, but this is one we can come together and agree on. And that is a good thing for not only our committee, it is good for the American people.

The Equal Access to Justice Act supports one of our Nation's founding principles—equal justice under the law—by making our legal system more accessible for all Americans.

Today's bipartisan legislation simply ensures that Equal Access to Justice programs observe commonsense reporting and transparency requirements. This good government bill will ensure proper oversight of this program by providing both Congress and the public the data they need to make informed decisions.

The original Equal Access to Justice Act rightfully included tracking and reporting requirements concerning payments made under the authority of this law. Taxpayers should not be on the hook for untold amounts of attorneys' fees for special interest groups that sue the Federal Government to change policy without public input.

My constituents simply don't believe their hard-earned money should go to groups that push their agenda through litigation instead of the regular legislative process. Congress has a responsibility to ensure that the Federal Government is truly working on behalf of the Americans who fund it. The Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act will help ensure that the original law is working as Congress intended.

With greater transparency through reporting, the American people will have greater confidence that their tax dollars are being well spent.

I would like to thank again the sponsors for offering this. I am proud to be an original cosponsor on this.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, having no further speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2919.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4292 and H.R. 3584, as amended; and agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, in each case by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

## FOREIGN CULTURAL EXCHANGE JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITY CLARIFICATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4292) to amend chapter 97 of title 28, United States Code, to clarify the exception to foreign sovereign immunity set forth in section 1605(a)(3) of such title, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 388, nays 4, not voting 39, as follows:

[Roll No. 194]

YEAS—388

Amodei	Ellison	LaMalfa
Bachus	Engel	Lamborn
Barber	Enyart	Lance
Barletta	Eshoo	Langevin
Barr	Esty	Larsen (WA)
Barrow (GA)	Farenthold	Larson (CT)
Barton	Farr	Latham
Bass	Fattah	Latta
Beatty	Fincher	Lee (CA)
Becerra	Fitzpatrick	Levin
Benishek	Fleischmann	Lipinski
Bentivolio	Fleming	LoBiondo
Bera (CA)	Flores	Loeb sack
Bilirakis	Forbes	Lofgren
Bishop (GA)	Fortenberry	Long
Bishop (NY)	Foster	Lowenthal
Bishop (UT)	Fox	Lowe
Black	Frankel (FL)	Lucas
Blackburn	Franks (AZ)	Luetkemeyer
Bonamici	Frelinghuysen	Lujan Grisham
Boustany	Fudge	(NM)
Brady (PA)	Gabbard	Lujan, Ben Ray
Brady (TX)	Gallego	(NM)
Braley (IA)	Garamendi	Lummis
Bridenstine	Garcia	Lynch
Brooks (AL)	Gardner	Maffei
Brown (GA)	Garrett	Maloney,
Brown (FL)	Gerlach	Carolyn
Brownley (CA)	Gibbs	Maloney, Sean
Buchanan	Gibson	Marchant
Bucshon	Gohmert	Marino
Burgess	Goodlatte	Massie
Bustos	Gosar	Matheson
Byrne	Gowdy	Matsui
Calvert	Graves (GA)	McCarthy (CA)
Camp	Graves (MO)	McCarthy (NY)
Cantor	Grayson	McCauley
Capito	Green, Al	McClintock
Capps	Green, Gene	McCollum
Capuano	Griffith (VA)	McDermott
Cárdenas	Grijalva	McGovern
Carney	Grimm	McHenry
Carter	Guthrie	McIntyre
Cartwright	Hahn	McKeon
Cassidy	Hall	McKinley
Castor (FL)	Hanabusa	McMorris
Castro (TX)	Hanna	Rodgers
Chabot	Harper	McNerney
Chaffetz	Harris	Meadows
Chu	Hartzer	Meehan
Ciçilline	Hastings (FL)	Meeks
Clark (MA)	Hastings (WA)	Meng
Clarke (NY)	Heck (NV)	Mica
Clay	Heck (WA)	Michaud
Cleaver	Hensarling	Miller (FL)
Clyburn	Herrera Beutler	Miller (MI)
Coffman	Higgins	Miller, George
Cohen	Himes	Moore
Cole	Hinojosa	Moran
Collins (GA)	Holding	Mullin
Collins (NY)	Holt	Mulvaney
Conaway	Honda	Murphy (PA)
Connolly	Horsford	Nadler
Conyers	Hoyer	Napolitano
Cook	Hudson	Negrete McLeod
Cooper	Huelskamp	Neugebauer
Costa	Huffman	Noem
Cotton	Huizenga (MI)	Nolan
Courtney	Hultgren	Nugent
Cramer	Hunter	Nunes
Crenshaw	Hurt	O'Rourke
Crowley	Israel	Olson
Cuellar	Issa	Owens
Culberson	Jackson Lee	Palazzo
Cummings	Jeffries	Pallone
Daines	Jenkins	Pascarelli
Davis (CA)	Johnson (GA)	Pastor (AZ)
Davis, Danny	Johnson (OH)	Paulsen
Davis, Rodney	Johnson, E. B.	Pearce
DeFazio	Johnson, Sam	Pelosi
DeGette	Jolly	Perlmutter
Delaney	Jordan	Perry
DeLauro	Kaptur	Peters (CA)
DelBene	Keating	Peters (MI)
Denham	Kelly (IL)	Peterson
Dent	Kelly (PA)	Petri
DeSantis	Kennedy	Pingree (ME)
DesJarlais	Kildee	Pitts
Diaz-Balart	Kilmer	Pocan
Dingell	Kind	Poe (TX)
Doggett	King (IA)	Polis
Doyle	Kinzinger (IL)	Pompeo
Duckworth	Kirkpatrick	Posey
Duncan (SC)	Kline	Price (GA)
Duncan (TN)	Kuster	Price (NC)
Edwards	Labrador	Quigley

Rahall	Scott, Austin	Turner
Rangel	Scott, David	Upton
Reed	Sensenbrenner	Valadao
Reichert	Serrano	Van Hollen
Renacci	Sessions	Vargas
Rice (SC)	Sewell (AL)	Veasey
Rigell	Shea-Porter	Vela
Roe (TN)	Sherman	Velázquez
Rogers (AL)	Shimkus	Visclosky
Rogers (KY)	Shuster	Wagner
Rogers (MI)	Simpson	Walberg
Rokita	Sinema	Walden
Rooney	Sires	Walorski
Ros-Lehtinen	Slaughter	Walz
Roskam	Smith (MO)	Wasserman
Ross	Smith (NE)	Wassman
Rothfus	Smith (NJ)	Schultz
Roybal-Allard	Smith (TX)	Waters
Ruiz	Smith (WA)	Weber (TX)
Runyan	Southerland	Webster (FL)
Ruppersberger	Speier	Welch
Ryan (OH)	Stewart	Wenstrup
Ryan (WI)	Stivers	Westmoreland
Salmon	Swalwell (CA)	Whitfield
Sánchez, Linda	Takano	Williams
T.	Terry	Wilson (FL)
Sanchez, Loretta	Thompson (CA)	Wilson (SC)
Sarbanes	Thompson (MS)	Wittman
Scalise	Thompson (PA)	Wolf
Schakowsky	Thornberry	Womack
Schiff	Tiberi	Woodall
Schneider	Tierney	Yarmuth
Schock	Tipton	Yoder
Schrader	Titus	Yoho
Schweikert	Tonko	Young (AK)
Scott (VA)	Tsongas	

## NAYS—4

Amash	Sanford
Ribble	Stutzman

## NOT VOTING—39

Aderholt	Granger	Neal
Bachmann	Griffin (AR)	Nunnelee
Blumenauer	Gutiérrez	Payne
Brooks (IN)	Jones	Pittenger
Butterfield	Joyce	Richmond
Campbell	King (NY)	Roby
Carson (IN)	Kingston	Rohrabacher
Coble	Lankford	Royce
Crawford	Lewis	Rush
Deutch	McAllister	Schwartz
Duffy	Messer	Stockman
Ellmers	Miller, Gary	Waxman
Gingrey (GA)	Murphy (FL)	Young (IN)

□ 1856

Mrs. CAPPS and Ms. SPEIER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 194 I was stuck at the airport—flight delay. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

#### CAPITAL ACCESS FOR SMALL COMMUNITY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ACT OF 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PAULSEN). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3584) to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act to authorize privately insured credit unions to become members of a Federal home loan bank, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from West Virginia

(Mrs. CAPITO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 0, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 195]

## YEAS—395

Amash	DesJarlais	Johnson, Sam
Amodei	Diaz-Balart	Jolly
Bachus	Dingell	Jordan
Barber	Doggett	Kaptur
Barletta	Doyle	Keating
Barr	Duckworth	Kelly (IL)
Barrow (GA)	Duncan (SC)	Kelly (PA)
Barton	Duncan (TN)	Kennedy
Bass	Edwards	Kildee
Beatty	Ellison	Kilmer
Becerra	Engel	Kind
Benish	Enyart	Kinzing (IL)
Bentivolio	Eshoo	Kirkpatrick
Bera (CA)	Esty	Kline
Bilirakis	Farenthold	Kuster
Bishop (GA)	Farr	LaMalfa
Bishop (NY)	Fattah	Lamborn
Bishop (UT)	Fincher	Lance
Black	Fitzpatrick	Langevin
Blackburn	Fleischmann	Larsen (WA)
Bonamici	Fleming	Larson (CT)
Boustany	Flores	Latham
Brady (PA)	Forbes	Latta
Brady (TX)	Fortenberry	Lee (CA)
Braley (IA)	Foster	Lee (CA)
Bridenstine	Fox	Levin
Brooks (AL)	Frankel (FL)	Lewis
Broun (GA)	Franks (AZ)	Lipinski
Brown (FL)	Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo
Brownley (CA)	Fudge	Loeb
Buchanan	Gabbard	Loeb
Buchanan	Gallo	Lofgren
Burgess	Garamendi	Long
Bustos	Garcia	Lowenthal
Byrne	Gardner	Lowey
Calvert	Garrett	Lucas
Camp	Gerlach	Luetkemeyer
Cantor	Gibbs	Lujan, Ben Ray
Capito	Gibson	(NM)
Capps	Gohmert	Lummis
Capuano	Goodlatte	Lynch
Cárdenas	Gosar	Maffei
Carney	Gowdy	Maloney
Carter	Graves (GA)	Maloney, Carolyn
Cartwright	Graves (MO)	Maloney, Sean
Cassidy	Grayson	Marchant
Castor (FL)	Green, Al	Marino
Castro (TX)	Green, Gene	Massie
Chabot	Griffith (VA)	Matheson
Chaffetz	Grijalva	Matsui
Chu	Grimm	McAllister
Ciilline	Guthrie	McCarthy (CA)
Clark (MA)	Hahn	McCarthy (NY)
Clarke (NY)	Hall	McCaul
Clay	Hanabusa	McClintock
Cleaver	Hanna	McCollum
Clyburn	Harper	McDermott
Coffman	Harris	McGovern
Cohen	Hartzler	McHenry
Collins (GA)	Hastings (FL)	McIntyre
Collins (NY)	Hastings (WA)	McKeon
Conaway	Heck (NV)	McKinley
Connolly	Heck (WA)	McMorris
Conyers	Hensarling	Rodgers
Cook	Herrera Beutler	McNerney
Cooper	Higgins	Meadows
Costa	Himes	Meehan
Cotton	Hinojosa	Meng
Courtney	Holding	Mica
Cramer	Holt	Michaud
Crenshaw	Honda	Miller (FL)
Crowley	Horsford	Miller (MI)
Cuellar	Hoyer	Miller, George
Culberson	Hudson	Moore
Cummings	Huelskamp	Moran
Daines	Huffman	Mullin
Davis (CA)	Huizenga (MI)	Mulvaney
Davis, Danny	Hultgren	Murphy (PA)
Davis, Rodney	Hunter	Nadler
DeFazio	Hurt	Napolitano
DeGette	Israel	Neal
Delaney	Issa	Negrete McLeod
DeLauro	Jackson Lee	Neugebauer
DelBene	Jeffries	Noem
Denham	Jenkins	Nolan
Dent	Johnson (GA)	Nugent
DeSantis	Johnson (OH)	Nunes
	Johnson, E. B.	O'Rourke
		Olson

Owens	Ruiz	Thompson (CA)
Palazzo	Runyan	Thompson (MS)
Pallone	Ruppersberger	Thompson (PA)
Pascarella	Ryan (OH)	Thornberry
Pastor (AZ)	Ryan (WI)	Tiberi
Paulsen	Salmon	Tierney
Payne	Sánchez, Linda	Tipton
Pearce	T.	Titus
Pelosi	Sanchez, Loretta	Tonko
Perlmutter	Sanford	Tsongas
Perry	Sarbanes	Turner
Peters (CA)	Scalise	Upton
Peters (MI)	Schakowsky	Valadao
Peterson	Schiff	Van Hollen
Petri	Schneider	Vargas
Pingree (ME)	Schock	Veasey
Pitts	Schrader	Vela
Pocan	Schweikert	Velázquez
Poe (TX)	Scott (VA)	Visclosky
Polis	Scott, Austin	Wagner
Pompeo	Scott, David	Walberg
Posey	Sensenbrenner	Walden
Price (GA)	Serrano	Walorski
Price (NC)	Sessions	Walz
Quigley	Sewell (AL)	Wasserman
Rahall	Shea-Porter	Schultz
Rangel	Sherman	Shultz
Reed	Shimkus	Waters
Reichert	Shuster	Weber (TX)
Renacci	Simpson	Webster (FL)
Ribble	Sinema	Welch
Rice (SC)	Sires	Wenstrup
Rigell	Slaughter	Westmoreland
Roby	Smith (MO)	Whitfield
Roe (TN)	Smith (NE)	Williams
Rogers (AL)	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (FL)
Rogers (KY)	Smith (TX)	Wilson (SC)
Rogers (MI)	Smith (WA)	Wittman
Rokita	Southerland	Wolf
Rooney	Speier	Womack
Ros-Lehtinen	Stewart	Woodall
Roskam	Stivers	Yarmuth
Ross	Stutzman	Yoder
Rothfus	Swalwell (CA)	Yoho
Roybal-Allard	Takano	Young (AK)
Royce	Terry	

## NOT VOTING—36

Aderholt	Granger	Miller, Gary
Bachmann	Griffin (AR)	Murphy (FL)
Blumenauer	Gutiérrez	Nunnelee
Brooks (IN)	Jones	Pittenger
Butterfield	Joyce	Richmond
Campbell	King (IA)	Rohrabacher
Carson (IN)	King (NY)	Rush
Coble	Kingston	Schwartz
Crawford	Labrador	Stockman
Deutch	Lankford	Waxman
Duffy	Lujan Grisham	Young (IN)
Ellmers	(NM)	
Gingrey (GA)	Messer	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1904

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 195, had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 253, nays 127, answered “present” 2, not voting 49, as follows:



[Roll No. 196]

## YEAS—253

Amodei	Gerlach	Napolitano
Bachus	Gibbs	Neal
Barletta	Goodlatte	Neugebauer
Barr	Gosar	Noem
Barrow (GA)	Grayson	Nunes
Barton	Green, Al	O'Rourke
Beatty	Griffith (VA)	Olson
Becerra	Grimm	Pelosi
Bentivolio	Guthrie	Perlmutter
Bera (CA)	Hahn	Petri
Bilirakis	Hall	Pingree (ME)
Bishop (GA)	Hanabusa	Pocan
Bishop (UT)	Harris	Polis
Black	Hartzler	Pompeo
Blackburn	Hastings (FL)	Posey
Bonamici	Hastings (WA)	Price (NC)
Boustany	Heck (WA)	Quigley
Brady (TX)	Hensarling	Rangel
Braley (IA)	Higgins	Rice (SC)
Bridenstine	Himes	Roby
Brooks (AL)	Hinojosa	Roe (TN)
Brown (FL)	Honda	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Horsford	Rogers (MI)
Bustos	Huelskamp	Rokita
Byrne	Huffman	Rooney
Calvert	Hultgren	Roskam
Camp	Hurt	Ross
Cantor	Issa	Rothfus
Capito	Johnson (GA)	Royce
Capps	Johnson, E. B.	Ruiz
Cárdenas	Johnson, Sam	Runyan
Carney	Jolly	Ruppersberger
Carter	Kaptur	Ryan (WI)
Cartwright	Kelly (PA)	Salmon
Cassidy	Kennedy	Sanford
Castor (FL)	Kildee	Scalise
Castro (TX)	Kind	Schiff
Chabot	King (IA)	Schneider
Chu	Kline	Schock
Ciциline	Kuster	Schweikert
Clyburn	Labrador	Scott (VA)
Cohen	LaMalfa	Scott, Austin
Cole	Lamborn	Scott, David
Collins (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Sensenbrenner
Conaway	Larson (CT)	Serrano
Conyers	Latham	Sessions
Cook	Lipinski	Shea-Porter
Cooper	Loeb sack	Sherman
Courtney	Lofgren	Shimkus
Cramer	Long	Shuster
Crenshaw	Lowey	Simpson
Cuellar	Lucas	Sinema
Culberson	Lujan Grisham	Smith (NE)
Cummings	(NM)	Smith (NJ)
Daines	Luján, Ben Ray	Smith (TX)
Davis (CA)	(NM)	Smith (WA)
DeFazio	Lummis	Southerland
DeGette	Maloney,	Speier
Delaney	Carolyn	Stewart
DeLauro	Marchant	Stutzman
DelBene	Marino	Takano
Dent	Massie	Thornberry
DesJarlais	Matheson	Tierney
Diaz-Balart	Matsui	Titus
Dingell	McAllister	Tonko
Doggett	McCarthy (CA)	Tsongas
Doyle	McCarthy (NY)	Vargas
Duncan (SC)	McCaul	Vela
Duncan (TN)	McClintock	Velázquez
Edwards	McCollum	Wagner
Ellison	McHenry	Walorski
Engel	McIntyre	Walz
Enyart	McKeon	Wasserman
Eshoo	McKinley	Schultz
Esty	McMorris	Webster (FL)
Farenthold	Rodgers	Westmoreland
Farr	McNerney	Whitfield
Fincher	Meadows	Williams
Fleischmann	Meehan	Wilson (FL)
Fortenberry	Meeks	Wilson (SC)
Foster	Mica	Wolf
Frankel (FL)	Michaud	Womack
Franks (AZ)	Miller (MI)	Yarmuth
Frelinghuysen	Mullin	Yoder
Gabbard	Murphy (PA)	Yoho
Gallego	Nadler	Young (AK)

## NAYS—127

Amash	Burgess	Connolly
Barber	Capuano	Costa
Bass	Clark (MA)	Cotton
Benishek	Clarke (NY)	Crowley
Brady (PA)	Clay	Davis, Danny
Brown (GA)	Cleaver	Davis, Rodney
Brownley (CA)	Coffman	Denham
Bucshon	Collins (GA)	DeSantis

Duckworth	Langevin	Ribble
Fattah	Latta	Rigell
Fitzpatrick	Lee (CA)	Rogers (AL)
Fleming	Levin	Ros-Lehtinen
Flores	Lewis	Roybal-Allard
Forbes	LoBiondo	Ryan (OH)
Fox	Lowenthal	Sánchez, Linda
Fudge	Lynch	T.
Garamendi	Maffei	Sanchez, Loretta
Garcia	McDermott	Sarbanes
Garrett	McGovern	Schakowsky
Gibson	Miller (FL)	Sewell (AL)
Gowdy	Miller, George	Sires
Graves (GA)	Moore	Slaughter
Graves (MO)	Mulvaney	Smith (MO)
Green, Gene	Negrete McLeod	Stivers
Hanna	Nolan	Swalwell (CA)
Heck (NV)	Nugent	Terry
Herrera Beutler	Palazzo	Thompson (CA)
Holding	Pallone	Thompson (MS)
Hoyer	Pastor (AZ)	Thompson (PA)
Hudson	Paulsen	Tiberi
Huizenga (MI)	Payne	Tipton
Hunter	Pearce	Turner
Israel	Perry	Upton
Jackson Lee	Peters (CA)	Valadao
Jeffries	Peters (MI)	Veasey
Jenkins	Peterson	Visclosky
Johnson (OH)	Pitts	Walberg
Jordan	Poe (TX)	Walder
Keating	Price (GA)	Walden
Kilmer	Rahall	Waters
Kinzinger (IL)	Reed	Weber (TX)
Kirkpatrick	Reichert	Wittman
Lance	Renacci	Woodall

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Gohmert

Owens

## NOT VOTING—49

Aderholt	Griffin (AR)	Murphy (FL)
Bachmann	Grijalva	Nunnelee
Bishop (NY)	Gutiérrez	Pascarell
Blumenauer	Harper	Pittenger
Brooks (IN)	Holt	Richmond
Butterfield	Jones	Rohrabacher
Campbell	Joyce	Rush
Carson (IN)	Kelly (IL)	Schrader
Chaffetz	King (NY)	Schwartz
Coble	Kingston	Stockman
Crawford	Lankford	Van Hollen
Deutch	Luetkemeyer	Waxman
Duffy	Maloney, Sean	Welch
Ellmers	Meng	Wenstrup
Gardner	Messer	Young (IN)
Gingrey (GA)	Miller, Gary	
Granger	Moran	

## □ 1911

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## MOMENT OF SILENCE IN TRIBUTE TO FORMER CONGRESSMAN JIM OBERSTAR

(Mr. NOLAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, today, I rise to pay tribute to a former colleague, son of a miner, who rose to become the esteemed and respected chairman of the U.S. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure—the longest-serving Member of Congress from the great State of Minnesota—my predecessor, our dear friend, Congressman Jim Oberstar.

Jim passed away quite unexpectedly over the weekend. My wife and I and several other Members of the House here were just with him on Wednesday night, and Jim was as fit as a fiddle, as fit as he has ever been.

I commented to another couple there that Jim does 1,000 pushups every day,

in addition to riding his bike; and Jim laughed and said: No, I only do 100 pushups every day.

He was a remarkable person.

I am joined here today by my colleagues from Minnesota—Congressman KLINE, Congresswoman MCCOLLUM, Congressmen PETERSON, WALZ, PAULSEN, and ELLISON—joining me in this brief tribute.

## □ 1915

Mr. Speaker, Jim's respect in this House was really quite unparalleled. I recall one day last year when Jim came into the well of the House here and he was spotted by some of our colleagues. And someone started to applaud him, and the entire House burst into spontaneous applause—Democrats, Republicans, conservatives, liberals. The only time I had ever seen anything like that happen before was when Hubert Humphrey walked into the House of Representatives, when he was on his death bed.

Jim had just a giant intellect, spoke numerous languages. He had a big heart. He was a passionate public servant and a man of enormous accomplishment. There is no question our Nation is a truly better, more decent, more compassionate place for every day that he served so selflessly, with such honor and dignity and good humor. We loved him dearly, and we will miss him terribly.

Mr. Speaker, I now ask that the House of Representatives observe a moment of silence to honor the incredible life of Chairman Jim Oberstar, our friend, our colleague.

## NATIONAL NURSES WEEK

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Nurses Week, which is celebrated annually from May 6 through May 12.

Nurses all over the country serve as the first line of defense in the prevention of sickness and injury. From hospitals and care facilities to nurse's offices at schools and local businesses, nurses play an essential role in keeping our society healthy and safe.

From better educating our children about the importance of health to helping fathers and mothers better care for a newborn child, to helping seniors better manage disease or disability, our Nation's nurses are indispensable.

This year's National Nurses Week theme is "Nurses: Leading the Way." During this National Nurses Week, we take time to give thanks to these professionals for doing just that: leading the way through the promotion and the work of bringing better care and better health to our friends and family and neighbors and loved ones.

## NATIONAL TEACHER DAY

(Mr. GARCIA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker. I rise in support of National Teacher Day, a day when we honor our teachers who contribute so much to our students, our schools, and our country.

I am pleased to recognize Myrna Betancourt, Miami-Dade's Teacher of the Year. She and other former Teachers of the Year like recipient Fred Ingram, who now leads the United Teachers of Dade, are shining examples of the kind of educators who find the best in their students.

My brother, Gaby, and his wife, Cathy, are both teachers who inspire every day with their dedication to their students. When I was a student, one of my own teachers, Pat Collins, helped fuel in me a passion for learning and kindled my lifelong commitment to public service.

All over the country teachers make a difference in the lives of their students every day. We owe them our deepest appreciation.

DEBBIE'S DREAM FOUNDATION:  
CURING STOMACH CANCER

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about Debbie's Dream Foundation, a nonprofit dedicated to advancing stomach cancer research, and it recently hosted its Fifth Annual Dream Makers Gala in my area in south Florida.

Each year, the event mobilizes efforts to fight stomach cancer, a disease that will be diagnosed in more than 22,000 Americans and kill almost 11,000 Americans this year alone. Although stomach cancer is the second most prevalent cancer killer worldwide, it receives the least amount of Federal funding for death of any type of cancer.

I was proud to lead a letter with my fellow Floridian colleague, Lois FRANKEL, and 55 of our House colleagues to include stomach cancer in a list of cancers eligible for Department of Defense research funding.

Thanks to Debbie Zelman, her incredible team, and their determination and perseverance, we can help Debbie's Dream of curing stomach cancer a reality soon.

CONGRATULATING CALIFORNIA  
CHROME

(Mr. GARAMENDI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I stand on the House floor today to congratulate a star athlete from my district, an athlete who rose to the national spotlight with a remarkable win,

with millions of people watching on TV and in front of a crowd of more than 160,000 people. I am talking of course about California Chrome, the winner of the 2014 Kentucky Derby.

California Chrome is a resident of Yuba City, where he lives with his human friends Perry and Denise Martin. The Martins bought California Chrome's mother for only \$8,000, a bargain by horse racing standards. California Chrome's storybook rags-to-riches tale is sure to delight horse racing fans for years to come.

Congratulations, California Chrome, his jockey Victor Espinoza, and the Martin family. I know my family will be watching as you, California Chrome, aim to get one step closer to the Triple Crown at the Preakness on Saturday, May 17.

You have made California's Third Congressional District proud. Thank you, California Chrome.

RECOGNITION OF LUPUS  
AWARENESS MONTH

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Lupus Awareness Month. As cochair of the Congressional Lupus Caucus, I am honored to help raise awareness of lupus throughout the month of May.

Lupus is a painful and devastating autoimmune disease. It is estimated that 1.5 million Americans are currently living with lupus. This disease is unpredictable, difficult to diagnose, challenging to treat, and especially hard to live with. Unfortunately, I understand these challenges all too well as my cousin Kathleen Rooney was diagnosed with lupus and died of the disease in her early thirties.

Years later, the cause of lupus is still unknown and a cure has yet to be found. With better understanding of the disease through recent research, we have developed new treatment methods that control symptoms and help to improve the quality of life for individuals living with lupus—but we still have a ways to go.

On behalf of Kathleen and those with lupus and those who have yet to be diagnosed, I urge my colleagues to support investments in research towards a cure for lupus.

I also ask my colleagues to join me in helping to educate and advocate and raise awareness for lupus during Lupus Awareness Month by wearing purple on May 16, "Put on Purple Day."

## IN MEMORY OF BILLY FRANK, JR.

(Mr. HECK of Washington asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, yesterday morning quite suddenly Billy Frank, Jr., passed away.

Billy was chair of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission. He was our

region's foremost advocate for restoration of Indian fishing treaty rights, a dream he lived to realize. He was our region's foremost advocate for clean water for salmon.

So powerful was his advocacy, his charisma, his personality, his moral authority, that no fewer than two books have been written about him, and he was the recipient of the Albert Schweitzer Humanitarian Award.

They say a person dies twice: the first time, and the second time when they stop telling stories about him. Billy Frank is going to live forever. There are no words I can share, however, more powerful than his own. So, thanks to my friend Martha Kongsgaard who provided me with Billy's words recently, I share those now with you:

I don't believe in magic, Billy once said. I believe in the Sun and the stars, the water, the tides, the floods, the owls, the hawks flying, the river running, and the wind talking. Their measurements, they tell us how healthy things are, how healthy we are, because we and they are the same. That is what I believe in.

Those who learn to listen to the world that sustains them can hear the message brought forth by the salmon.

Thank you, dear friend, Billy. You shall forever be missed and forever remembered.

## ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Mr. PERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support and recognition of Israel's Independence Day.

Israel is one of our closest allies in the Middle East, and for 66 years it has been the stronghold of democracy and a model for those who seek freedom and prosperity.

The success of the Jewish State makes it a target for oppressive regimes that seek the destruction of Western ideals, such as the advancement of women's rights.

Iran is chief among these threats. It has openly and repeatedly called for Israel's eradication. This threat may become a reality if Iran is allowed to obtain nuclear weapons. Mr. Speaker, we simply can't allow that to happen.

This administration must be clear-eyed in dealing with Iran, and it must do whatever is necessary to protect our vital interests in the region, including Israel.

With that, I offer my sincere congratulations to our Israeli friends on this 66th anniversary of their country's independence and wish them a very happy and prosperous Independence Day.

RECOGNIZING THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC  
JEWISH STATE OF  
ISRAEL

(Mr. VARGAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I also rise today to recognize the great democratic Jewish State of Israel, one of our strongest partners for peace and stability, for its 66 years of independence.

Since its founding on May 14, 1948, Israel has been a beacon of democracy and prosperity and America's stalwart ally in the often tumultuous Middle East.

As the historic home of the Jewish people, Israel has stood for hope in the face of persecution, freedom from oppression, and opportunity for its diverse population.

We were the first nation to recognize Israel's independence, and I look forward to working with my colleagues to continue building stronger bonds between the United States and Israel.

I am fully committed to our special relationship, which is based upon our shared values and common interests. Mr. Speaker, on this joyous day, I am honored to congratulate Israel on its 66th Independence Day.

#### MAY IS MENTAL HEALTH MONTH

(Mr. TONKO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, May is Mental Health Month, a month where we step up our efforts to raise awareness for mental health and work to remove the stigma of seeking help for mental illness.

This issue is very close to my heart, as I worked in the New York State Assembly to pass Timothy's Law, which provides parity in mental health coverage in my home State.

We work in a very divided environment here, Mr. Speaker, in Washington, but one of the few things I believe we can all agree on is the need to focus more on individuals and families that struggle with mental illness. That means providing better resources, more robust programs, enhanced coordination, and a more comprehensive mental health national program.

Mental illness affects all ages, all races, tax brackets, and political ideologies, and our response to mental illness must be as comprehensive as the group of people it affects. We can only do this by joining together, reflecting in our budget our commitment to overcoming the challenges mental illnesses pose, and passing the Strengthening Mental Health in Our Communities Act, legislation that my colleagues and I introduced just today.

□ 1930

#### IN MEMORY OF JAMES OBERSTAR

(Ms. BROWN of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as I rise today, I am terribly, terribly

saddened by the news of the passing of my very close friend and former colleague, Congressman James Oberstar. My thoughts and prayers go out to his family, Jean, his children, and grandchildren.

Mr. Oberstar was a true "transportation guru." There was no one in Washington and most likely in the entire world who knew more about transportation than Chairman Oberstar. And he could tell you about it in several different languages.

For 36 years, Congressman Oberstar served the people of Minnesota's Eighth. I traveled on many codels with Mr. Oberstar, including a trip to Haiti, where he taught English there at the U.S. Embassy early in his career. I remember being so impressed not just by the amount of knowledge he had about Haiti, its history, politics, and infrastructure, but that he spoke French as well as in Haitian.

In closing, I take from the Bible: Mr. Oberstar has fought a good fight, he has run the race, he has finished his work, he has done a great job. God has blessed America by giving us Mr. James Oberstar.

#### HONORING ISRAEL'S 66TH INDEPENDENCE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DESANTIS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, tonight's Special Order is meant to honor Israel's 66th Independence Day. Last year, I also had the honor of leading a similar Special Order.

Much is made about the contention in the United States Congress. Therefore, it pleases me to say that the security of Israel remains bipartisan in every aspect. I have a number of Members with us tonight who I will yield my time to to celebrate this wonderful occasion.

First, I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), my colleague, a distinguished member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady for yielding, and I thank the gentlelady for her passionate support of the State of Israel. It has been an honor to serve with you on the Foreign Affairs Committee and to be an active member of the Jewish Caucus here in the House.

I rise today to celebrate 66 years of independence by the State of Israel and

66 years of lasting friendship between our two nations.

On May 14, 1948, under the leadership of future Israeli Prime Minister David Ben Gurion, Jewish leaders established the State of Israel. At that time, President Harry Truman recognized the new state and sent a strong message to countries throughout the Middle East and the world that Israel would not face its future challenges alone.

Since that time, Israel has thrived and become a strong democracy. Today, our two nations remain closely aligned as a result of our shared values and common interests. During these 66 years Israel has overcome many difficult challenges and the continued existence of a Jewish state is a testament to the will and strength of the people of Israel.

As we reflect on the achievements of this great country, we must also remember its modern beginnings. Israel was established as a safe haven for the Jewish people who survived centuries of persecution and oppression.

Today, the people of Israel continue to face many threats to their way of life and to their country. There are those who believe violence is the solution to resolving their differences with the State of Israel.

But to promote security throughout this region, what the Middle East really needs is stability and peace. I want to take a moment to commend our President, President Obama, and Secretary of State John Kerry for their commitment to securing a lasting peace and their work toward achieving that goal.

On the 66th anniversary of the establishment of Israel, we strongly affirm our commitment to Israel as both a friend and ally, and double down on our efforts to bring peace to this region of the world. As President Truman so eloquently noted: Israel has "a glorious future before it, not just as another sovereign nation, but as an embodiment of the great ideals of our civilization."

I know we have all had the opportunity to visit Israel and to see firsthand the success of this democracy and the prosperity of this country surviving and thriving in a very difficult neighborhood. It has been a great honor to be here in Congress and to continue to support the relationship between our two great countries, but to really honor the success of 66 years of independence of a country that shares our values, that continues to be an example to the world of a great democracy.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island for your articulate and passionate remarks.

Now it gives me great pleasure to yield to the very distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS), another colleague of mine on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership and

truly for this time where we have come together to not only celebrate the 66th anniversary of Israel, but a time of remembrance.

As important as a celebration may be each and every year, we must reflect back on what brought this Nation to be. It was really rooted many years prior to its birth in unbelievable tragedy, grief, oppression, when almost 7 million Jews—moms, dads, sons and daughters, husbands and wives—were killed and terminated in a way that many of us can only try to grasp why that could have possibly happened in this world.

Yet today, we see that the antisemitic rhetoric throughout much of Europe has grown to levels that we have not seen since those days of Hitler. So we must take this day and every day to make sure that we voice not only our support for Israel, but our support for a Jewish nation in which America enjoys a great partnership and friendship, but truly an unyielding resolve of brotherly affection.

So today, I thank the gentlewoman for her time and allowing me to speak on this particular issue. But it is important that we remember that even though there was years ago a great tragedy, that today if we do not speak up that things can continue to happen and be a downward spiral, for right at this moment as we speak there are some 100,000 missiles aimed at Israel.

We can live in relative peace and comfort here in America, yet in cities and neighborhoods all across Israel they have to live in fear of a siren going off and a missile perhaps coming in. Yet, it is this partnership and friendship that we have with Israel that must remain solid and be strong.

We have a country that is some 10,000 square miles in Israel, surrounded by 5.2 million square miles of oil-rich country. Yet Israel has no iron, no gold, no silver, no lead, no oil to speak of, and yet over and over again she is attacked. And so you have to ask yourself, why? Why is it that so many people call Israel the aggressor when the missiles are aimed towards her?

I stand today to not only thank the gentlewoman for her time, but also to acknowledge the greatness of Israel, our friendship that is unyielding, and to say Happy 66th Independence Day.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Thank you, Mr. MEADOWS, for your very moving comments. I appreciate you being here with us tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield to the gentleman from California, Mr. ALAN LOWENTHAL, another one of my distinguished colleagues on the Foreign Affairs Committee and a fellow first-term Member whom I had the honor of traveling to Israel with our freshman class.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Florida for inviting me. I too was moved by the speech and the talking from my dear friend and colleague from North Carolina.

As we know, 66 years ago, with the darkness of the Holocaust still fresh in all of our minds, the State of Israel was born as a shining beacon of freedom and democracy.

I was born just as the Second World War was beginning. I remember when the State of Israel was founded. My family, my mother, was an immigrant; my father was the first of his family to be born in the United States from immigrant parents. Now I am so proud to be here as a Member of the House of Representatives and to recognize also that my country was the first nation to recognize Israel.

Since 1948, and as I can say, there was such great pride I took when Israel fought its war of independence, when Israel became a state, and Israel has persevered against great threats both large and small while at the same time building a dynamic, thriving, and innovative economy.

Today, we are so proud of our unbreakable bonds with Israel, built upon our common foundation of freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. Israel is without question the United States' closest ally in the Middle East and most likely our closest ally throughout the world. The people of Israel continue to be a symbol of democratic courage in the Middle East and throughout the world.

As I remember and we recall the independence and the founding of the State of Israel 66 years ago, I am reminded of the words of President John F. Kennedy, who said:

Israel was not created in order to disappear. Israel will endure and flourish. It is the child of hope and home of the brave. It can neither be broken by adversity nor demoralized by success. It carries the shield of democracy and it honors the sword of freedom.

Happy Independence Day—Yom Ha'atzmaut Sameach.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Thank you, Mr. LOWENTHAL, for your very heartfelt comments.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday, Israel commemorated Memorial Day to honor the memory of more than 24,000 Israeli men, women, and children who have been killed in terror attacks and wars over the past 66 years.

Immediately following Memorial Day Israel transitioned to Independence Day, when Israelis and Jews across the globe celebrate the modern-day revival of the State of Israel. This abrupt transition from the solemn Memorial Day to the celebration of Independence Day embodies the Israel and Jewish narrative of resilience in the face of adversity. We recognize our suffering while we appreciate our survival.

Mr. Speaker, as commented by my colleagues who preceded me, the importance of Israel as our best ally in a very unstable region is so significant in this United States Congress that each year the first-term Members take a tour of Israel. We visit leaders and members of civil society. I was honored to be on that trip this summer.

When we visited Israel, we saw a nation at the forefront of innovation, science, and technology, a country where booming modernity sits side by side in stark contrast with ancient history.

□ 1945

Sixty-six years ago, Israel began as a modest nation of 800,000 people, fighting for its very survival. Today, Israel's population stands at well over 8 million. It is a thriving, liberal democracy, the homeland for the Jewish people, a global economic and high-tech powerhouse, and it maintains the region's most powerful military force; yet, as my colleagues mentioned, Israel still faces threats.

For anyone who has ever been to the small Middle Eastern country, you are immediately struck by the proximity of unfriendly or unstable neighbors; the border with Syria, where war has ravaged the country for years, threatening to destabilize the surrounding region; the border with Egypt, where the largest Arab nation faces great uncertainty; then the border with Gaza from an Israeli kibbutz that suffered thousands of rocket attacks. We witnessed, ourselves, how the good people live in fear each day.

Of course, there is the perpetual threat of a nuclear-armed Iran. For Israel, an Iran armed with nuclear weapons represents an unimaginable threat. Without even firing a single weapon, Iran would be able to extend its nuclear umbrella to its terrorist proxies across the globe, including to Hamas and Hezbollah, sitting on Israel's doorstep.

Even more terrifying, we would see a proliferation of nuclear arsenals throughout the region; yet, even in the face of these threats, Israelis remain optimistic for their future and proud of their national identity. So, tonight, I want to say that we are proud as Israeli allies, and we join them in celebrating their 66th year of independence.

Mr. Speaker, I do want to share the story of one of my constituents. His name is Aron Bell. He is 85 years old, and he is a proud Jewish American resident of Palm Beach County. Today, he is celebrating Israeli Independence Day, but this is more than just a celebration for him; it is a memory.

Aron Bell was born Aron Bielski. For those of you who may have seen Daniel Craig's blockbuster movie "Defiance," you are familiar with the Bielski brothers—the Jewish partisans who saved over 1,000 Jews from death camps by building a village of defiance in the forest of Nazi-occupied Poland. Aron was the youngest of these brothers depicted in the film.

After his traumatic survival during World War II, Aron emigrated to the British Mandate for Palestine, having witnessed the horrors of the Holocaust and having understood the increased urgency for Jewish self-determination.

In 1948, when Israel declared its independence and was immediately attacked by five surrounding Arab nations, Aron fought in order to protect the Israelis' dream of independence.

Aron's journey, though remarkable, is not unique. The story of the Jewish people is riddled with triumph and tragedy. Israel's national anthem, called *Hatikvah*—meaning “the hope”—sings of the 2,000-year-old dream to be free in a land of our own. After centuries of pogroms, inquisitions, and genocide, the dream has been realized in the establishment of the State of Israel.

I know I speak for my colleagues on both sides of the aisle tonight when I say we celebrate the independence—the birth—of the great State of Israel; and we are here to protect and secure Israel for eternity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the State of Israel's Sixty-Sixth year of independence.

As the grandson of a Holocaust survivor, I understand the importance of a Jewish state as both a democratic society and a refuge of culture and heritage. I am proud to celebrate its continued success.

The spirit of Israel is as strong today as it was in 1948 when Great Britain's mandate expired and a new nation was born. Its people continue to seek academic advancement, participate in international commerce, and support the arts. All this, while managing threats to its security.

My respect for this nation and its people is great. Having traveled to Israel I observed the reality of bomb children's recreation center. As a father I cannot grasp the chilling fear of wondering if it's okay for my kids to play today or if they need to go to the reinforced recreation center. The fear of becoming yet another victim to terrorism while riding a bus or eating in a café could be enough to bring stagnation to a bustling economy. However, not in Israel. Its people rally in the name of freedom and out of the hope for a lasting peace. Their economy—and their nation are strong.

Sixty-six years following its declaration of independence, Israel has grown into a strategic ally of the United States. Our nation's commitment to its economy, defense, and people are critically important.

I look forward to continuing to support Israel and am again happy to join my colleagues in celebrating its independence.

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support and recognition of the sixty-sixth anniversary of Israel's independence and to honor a country that has made huge strides since its independence in 1948. As the only true democracy in the Middle East, America and Israel share so much. We both celebrate democracy and freedom. We feel an obligation to make the world a better place for all people.

The United States has considered the existence of Israel a profound moral and spiritual imperative and was the first Nation to recognize the State of Israel. Israel's security is of paramount importance, and our support for that security is unbreakable. We should take this occasion to reinforce our bond and renew our commitment to end tyranny and protect democracy.

On the anniversary of its independence, the United States commends the nation of Israel as it pursues peace and security for its people.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate and thank Congresswoman LOIS FRANKEL for organizing this special order to recognize the significance of Israel's Independence at the kind invitation of Linda Kline.

I was pleased to join Rabbi Jean Eglinton of B'Nai Sholom Congregation; Senior Pastor Chuck Lawrence of Christ Temple Church; Martin Greenberg, executive director for the Network of Independent Communities for the Jewish Federations of North America; Rabbi Victor Urecki of B'Nai Jacob Congregation; and, City of Huntington, West Virginia, Mayor Steve Williams for the 4th Annual West Virginia Israel Independence Celebration at Pullman Square, Huntington, West Virginia on Sunday, May 4, 2014. I was pleased to deliver the following remarks:

In a State where the official motto is, “Mountaineers are always free,” we cherish independence as much as anyone. And while we are the first to lend a hand to a neighbor in need, we admire independence in others. All that West Virginia independence, some would suggest, is rooted in the rugged living our mountains impose upon us. But I think it might just run a little deeper than that.

We all know the story of America's Independence Day, July 4th 1776. But on that same day, the Continental Congress passed a lesser known resolution appointing to another committee three of the men who had just helped to draft the Declaration of Independence. Their task was to design a seal for the newly formed United States of America. Two of those men, Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, spent considerable time over the next five weeks working on designs that included the story of the Israelites' exodus from Egypt.

Franklin's design incorporated Moses standing on the shore, extending his hand over the sea, beckoning Pharaoh's demise. Jefferson's depicted the Israelis in the wilderness, led by a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night.

From our earliest beginnings, our roots have run deep with Israel and the Jewish people. And that includes our country's Judeo-Christian heritage that is so deeply engrained in us. It shines especially bright in America's spirited independence.

So, we quite naturally welcome the opportunity to join in celebrating Israel's Independence Day.

But there is more to celebrate today than history and heritage. In today's world, practical realities have to take first order. The simple fact is that Israel is America's strongest, most dependable ally in the Middle East. And as I have said, time and again, a stable Middle East is in the long-term best interests of the United States.

Israel's security is paramount to that regional stability. Syria's domestic chaos and tragic loss of innocent lives; the uncertainty of a volatile nuclear threat from nearby Iran; the continual threat of terrorist organizations infiltrating and working their will in country after country; all these call for our constant vigilance as a strong partner in Israel's security needs.

That's why I have cosponsored and strongly supported heavy sanctions against Iran and its nuclear weapons advancement. That's why I

have supported defensive tools for Israel like the Iron Dome program. And that's why I have co-sponsored and strongly supported the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act to foster the close alliance we have enjoyed with Israel over the decades.

Today's anniversary of Israel's independence is a good time to review and re-assess our partnership. Clearly, Israel has earned its seat at the table with the independent nations of the world. And she has done so as a strong U.S. ally. It is incumbent upon our leaders to return that respect and confidence.

As a world leader, we have a tremendous responsibility to actively help bring long-term peace to the Middle East. That must always include a free and independent state of Israel. America's interaction in the region must reflect the maturity of our place among other Nation states as a seasoned and substantial diplomatic leader.

My bottom line to any administration and to my colleagues in the Congress is that the U.S. must be a positive presence in the Middle East. This is in our and Israel's best interests. That requires the utmost care in both the words we use and the deeds we employ to maintain that positive presence.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Jewish state of Israel on the 66th anniversary of its declaration of independence, Yom Ha'atzmaut. For 66 years, Israel has not only defied all odds to survive in the face of existential threats, but it has transformed from a country of agricultural pioneers into the high-tech powerhouse that it is today.

For 66 years, the United States has had a special friend and steadfast ally in Israel, dating back to when President Harry Truman first recognized the State of Israel just 11 minutes after it had declared independence. Since that time, Israel has become an indispensable for security cooperation and scientific and technological research.

Israel is a beacon of democracy and freedom in a region where both are far too scarce. Israeli citizens of all stripes, including its many minorities, enjoy extensive personal freedoms and thrive in every aspect of society, from the military to the Knesset.

In these uncertain times in the Middle East and North Africa, Israel seems surrounded by chaos. On its southern border, Israel must rely on Egypt, a country grappling with a rocky transition to democracy, to intercept the weapons smuggling into the Hamas-run extremist hub of the Gaza Strip. To the North, in Lebanon, Hezbollah continues to amass its arsenal of long-range missiles capable of hitting all major cities in Israel and promises future war. In Syria, the ongoing civil war remains a source of instability and uncertainty for the entire region, empowering terrorist groups on both sides of the conflict. The Palestinian Authority's decision to reconcile with Hamas, a faction that continues to call for Israel's destruction, has undermined any progress made during recent U.S.-led peace negotiations. And despite the interim agreement with world powers, Iran's illicit nuclear program will remain an existential threat to Israel until the day a final, verifiable agreement is reached that removes the possibility of a nuclear Iran.

After years of terrorist attacks, war, and regional instability knocking on its doorsteps, Israel continues to persevere with remarkable poise. Israel has become a leader in technology and science, and its society prospers.

There is much to be proud of on this Yom Haatzmaut.

As Israel prepares to make difficult decisions about peace and security, it should know that the United States' commitment to the Jewish state is unshakeable.

I join my colleagues in wishing the people and government of Israel a Chag Sameach, a happy holiday on this 66th Independence Day.

#### KEEPING IT IN THE FAMILY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my dear friend and colleague, Ms. FRANKEL, for a wonderful presentation.

I know, in having traveled with Congresswoman FRANKEL, that we share a great respect and admiration for the nation of Israel, and we should be the best friend Israel has in the world because they believe in the things we do, in the same values.

Where else in the Middle East do people get to vote, whether you are Muslim, Jewish, Christian, except in Israel? If you are a woman, where are you respected and given the full rights that men have, except for in Israel? Where in the Middle East are homosexuals not persecuted and even killed?

We ought to be Israel's best friend in the world; and I am very concerned that, at times, it feels like we may not be. So I join my friend in wanting to do everything we can to shore up that relationship with Israel, and I thank her for her dedication.

I also believe firmly that it is true that those who bless Israel seem to end up being blessed. Go figure. So I am grateful for that presentation.

Mr. Speaker, I did want to answer or attempt to answer a question that I have been asked many times about media reporting and presentations and why some stories get covered by the mainstream media, particularly by the three main networks for broadcast television and CNN and MSNBC as well.

I saw a chart that was put together by a group, called the Minority Report, but I wasn't as interested in the group as I was in finding out if the relationships set forth in the chart were actually accurate, so I had my staff help me. Let's find out. Is this chart really accurate? I was really staggered by what was in the chart.

This is not the entire chart, but it is most of it. Their chart was entitled, "Keeping It in the Family," and it was very interesting.

As you see the chart here, at CNN, the vice president and deputy bureau chief in Washington is Virginia Moseley, who is married to Tom Nides, who is the former Deputy Secretary of State under Hillary Clinton, the former Secretary of State.

You have Bianna Golodryga, married to Peter Orszag, who was the former

Director of the Office of Management and Budget under the Obama administration. You have Ben Sherwood, and he is the brother of Dr. Elizabeth Sherwood-Randall, who is the former adviser to JOE BIDEN and also an adviser to the President.

At ABC News, you have Ian Cameron, who is the former executive producer of "This Week," and he is married to someone named Susan Rice, who, obviously, was the National Security Advisor to the President before she went to the U.N.

You have Claire Shipman, who is married to someone named Jay Carney. Claire Shipman is a correspondent with ABC News. Then you have Matthew Jaffe, who is married to Katie Hogan. Katie Hogan was the Deputy Press Secretary for President Obama's 2012 reelection campaign; and she is the spokesperson for Organizing for Action, OFA, which is working hard, apparently, to turn Texas blue, as they say. Anyway, Matthew Jaffe is a reporter with ABC News.

Then not to leave out NBC News, you have Robert Gibbs, the former White House Press Secretary for President Obama. You have him as a contributor to NBC News. You have the former senior adviser to the President, David Axelrod, who is known for the massive and important advice he has given to President Obama as a senior political analyst for MSNBC.

Oh, we don't want to forget, over here, CBS News. You have the president of CBS News, who is David Rhodes. David Rhodes is akin to—is the brother of—Ben Rhodes, who is the person who coined the phrase "kinetic military action," instead of using the word "war."

He coordinated the edits, apparently, of the Benghazi talking points, and of course, he had a great deal to do with what was done in Libya by this administration and the way that was discussed with the media.

So it is not necessarily surprising that Sharyl Attkisson ran into the buzz saw she did at CBS News when the president of CBS News is the brother of someone who was helping pull the strings at the White House.

In fact, some of the articles that were pulled to point out some of these relationships—an article by Ed Morrissey on April 29 of 2014 talked about the newly released White House email, which shows that the Rice talking points on Benghazi were politically motivated.

It says, in part, in the article:

The YouTube story was designed to distract from "policy failures," according to Barack Obama's aide Ben Rhodes—or the brother to the president of CBS News.

Then it goes on to set out part of Mr. Ben Rhodes's email, and he says in the email, Ben Rhodes does—the brother of David Rhodes, the president of CBS News:

To convey that the United States is doing everything that we can to protect our people and facilities abroad; to underscore that

these protests are rooted in an Internet video and not a broader failure of policy; to show that we will be resolute in bringing people who harm Americans to justice and standing steadfast through these protests; to reinforce the President and administration's strength and steadiness in dealing with difficult challenges.

On the topline, he says:

Since we began to see protests in response to this Internet video, the President has directed the administration to take a number of steps. His top priority has been the safety and security of all Americans serving abroad.

Indeed, that was exactly what people in the administration were saying. That was what the people at CBS News were parroting. Since that came from the brother of the CBS News president, that seems to have worked pretty effectively.

There is another article here, "Worldly at 35, and Shaping Obama's Voice." It was an article in The New York Times in March of 2013 by Mark Landler.

It says:

As President Obama prepares to visit Israel next week, he is turning, as he often does, to Benjamin J. Rhodes, a 35-year-old Deputy National Security Advisor with a soft voice, strong opinions, and a reputation around the White House as the man who channels Mr. Obama on foreign policy.

□ 2000

Mr. Rhodes is drafting the address to the Israeli people the President plans to give in Jerusalem. But his influence extends beyond what either his title or speech-writing duties suggest. Drawing on personal ties and a philosophical kinship with Mr. Obama that go back to the 2008 campaign, Mr. Rhodes helped prod his boss to take a more activist policy toward Egypt and Libya when those countries erupted in 2011.

On further in the article it points out:

Two years ago, when protesters thronged Tahrir Square in Cairo, Mr. Rhodes urged Mr. Obama to withdraw three decades of American support for President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. A few months later, Mr. Rhodes was among those agitating for the President to back a NATO military intervention in Libya to head off a slaughter by Colonel Muammar Qaddafi.

Further down in the article it says:

At the White House, Mr. Rhodes first came to prominence after he wrote Mr. Obama's landmark address to the Muslim world in Cairo in June, 2009. The speech was notable for Mr. Obama's assertion that governments should "reflect the will of the people," prefiguring his policy in dealing with Mr. Mubarak and Colonel Qaddafi.

Another article from March of 2011 by Rick Moran. It starts out with a reference to Alice in Wonderland, when Rick Moran says:

A "war" is a war, is a "war," right? Not if you live in the Rabbit Hole and have to answer to Alice—

talking about Alice in Wonderland—as Commander in Chief.

But Byron York is quoted—and I take it this was an article by Byron York inserted in Mr. Moran's piece—and says:



In the last few days, Obama administration officials have frequently faced the question: Is the fighting in Libya a war? For military officers to White House spokesmen up to the President himself, the answer is “no.” But that leaves the question: What is it?

In a briefing onboard Air Force One Wednesday, Deputy National Security Advisor Ben Rhodes—

Again, this is 2011—

—took a crack at an answer. “I think what we are doing is enforcing a resolution that has a very clear set of goals, which is protecting the Libyan people, averting a humanitarian crisis, and setting up a no-fly zone,” Rhodes said. “Obviously, that involves kinetic military action, particularly on the front end.”

That came from Ben Rhodes.

And then Mr. Moran’s article says:

What we are doing in Libya is making war, whether the Obama administration admits it or not. People aren’t getting killed by “kinetic” anything. They are dying the old-fashioned way—they are getting blown up.

This gives a whole new meaning to “KIA.”

Another article from Patrick Howley from May 11, 2013, entitled, “Top Obama Official’s Brother is President of CBS News, May Drop Reporter Over Benghazi Coverage.”

It says:

The brother of a top Obama administration official is also the president of CBS News, and the network may be days away from dropping one of its top investigative reporters for covering the administration’s scandals too aggressively.

Down further it says:

That reporting revealed that President Obama’s Deputy National Security Advisor, Ben Rhodes—brother of CBS News president David Rhodes—was instrumental in changing the talking points in September, 2012.

The article further down says more about Mr. Rhodes being a 35-year-old New York native; David Rhodes, president of CBS news since 2011.

So it is rather amazing, but it should be more clear to people. People wonder why the mainstream gives such favorable coverage to the Obama administration. Well, blood is thicker than water, is one saying.

In the case of our mainstream media, they totally dropped the ball on Benghazi and continue to report on anything else they can besides Benghazi.

I am very grateful that the mainstream media on the left and right back in the seventies did not drop the Watergate investigation. They stayed on it until the truth came out. Back in those days, the mainstream media was so important to protecting our freedom and protecting Americans from a President who had an enemies’ list and protecting America from a President that seemed a bit paranoid at times.

A man, a fellow Christian and an amazing man of faith after his conversion during the Watergate investigation, Chuck Colson, talked in his book, “Born Again” about how after the Kent State debacle and students were killed, it turned basically into a bunker at the White House. It was “we” against “they,” and if you were critical at all, you didn’t deserve to be in the bunker. You were an enemy.

We are very fortunate that when a President begins to have that kind of mentality and so afraid of anybody who is critical, we are fortunate he did not understand just how far a President, how far an administration could push the IRS into going after political enemies, as we have now seen that it has.

Whether or not the IRS’s weaponization was before the 2012 election, the President had a call to arms right here in front of the House and the Senate and the Cabinet members, Joint Chiefs of Staff and Supreme Court, sitting right here, when he mistakenly asserted what he believed were facts about the Citizens United ruling by the Supreme Court, and it was so wrong, to the point that Justice Alito sat right here just feet away from where I am standing, shaking his head and saying, Not true, not true, not true.

Nonetheless, people at the IRS heard the call. They paid attention. And they came to understand that maybe the Supreme Court says conservatives can run ads and get involved in political issues like union groups do, but maybe we can stop them. And they effectively did that by putting their investigations into their tax status on hold and refusing to give them any kind of decision until well after the 2012 election, thereby silencing those voices.

I have had reporters who obviously don’t understand the Tax Code and the power of the IRS say, Well, what difference does it make? Those groups probably shouldn’t have been applying for tax status like they were anyway. Obviously, showing the ignorance of the reporters when they ask such questions. Because the way the Internal Revenue Code is set up, if someone in the general population just decides I want to get a bunch of friends together who have political beliefs like I do and we are going to pool our money together and then we are going to start spending it on issues to educate the American public, and somebody has got to account for all that money, you don’t want the IRS coming after you as you accumulate money to spend on political education of America.

So you have to go begging to the IRS for the proper designation so that you can go about gathering money without them coming against you as being a single individual raising money to spend on political issues.

That also, Mr. Speaker, is one of the reasons why we need to throw out the Internal Revenue Code. Just pass a bill that says as of a certain date the Internal Revenue Code will be totally void, and that gives us a deadline to shoot for.

I like the idea of a flat tax. There are people that I love and respect that think a fair tax is a better way to go. But by scrapping the Internal Revenue Code, throwing it out on a date certain, then we would only have so long to get a new Tax Code figured out. We would be serving notice to people that that is when it would change.

I have heard our President say so many times that people need to pay their fair share. Well, it doesn’t look like that is ever going to happen until we have a flat tax, where if you make more, you pay more; you make less, you pay less. That is what we ought to be doing.

Anyway, as a result, we have an IRS that became weaponized on behalf of one political party and one administration. And we do need a special prosecutor. I have been pointing that out for quite some time. There are criminal laws that may have been violated. That is why we need a special prosecutor, not the Justice Department. We have seen their kind of “just us” rather than “justice.”

We need a special prosecutor that is not appointed by Eric Holder. We need to get to the bottom of who violated the law. Because it appears laws were broken.

But some wonder why the mainstream media doesn’t get into the IRS weaponization more. We see the familial relationships between the mainstream media—not that I am saying CNN and MSNBC on the extreme left are mainstream media, but they are part of the media who avoids reporting anything negative about this President. Well, you hate to report things negative on your own family. So that is understandable.

So, Mr. Speaker, it explains a lot, once you begin to see all of the marriages and all of the sibling relationships between this administration and people in the media—siblings in the media—people calling the shots and giving the advice in our major news media.

Mr. Speaker, we also sometimes are a little surprised as the mainstream media tries to desperately change the subject from the false reports and statements that were made about Benghazi and the coverup that we are now finding out about Benghazi. They are constantly trying to change the subject, in their desperation to protect their familial relationships in the administration.

I had a call today wanting me to come on the news tomorrow and talk about climate change. It used to be called global warming until people realized, wow, it is not really warming anything very serious, so we better start calling it climate change. And as any real scientists know, when you come up with a scientific theory, then there are certain facts that will prove your theory or your assertion. But when we talk about climate change, people are not doing that.

□ 2015

Whatever happens, if there are a lot of tornados, they say: see, it is climate change. If there are very few tornados, they say: see, it is climate change. If we have numerous hurricanes, they say: see, it is climate change. If there are not many hurricanes, they say: see, it is climate change.

No matter what happens in the weather, we are told it is climate change. The truth is I believe in climate change. I not only believe in climate change, I know it is happening, usually, most places, four times a year. They are called seasons.

Then we have climate changing—I will never forget, back in the midseventies, there was a cover of one of the main American magazines about how we were approaching—heading into a new ice age. I thought, well, that doesn't make sense. I do believe the Bible, and I don't believe the world is going to end in ice.

That just doesn't seem right, yet we heard scientists telling us: oh, no, we are at the beginning of a new ice age in the mid-1970s. We are at the beginning of a new ice age.

They were wanting to change everything we were doing. Oh, we have got to change everything we are doing about power, about fossil fuels, everything because we are at the beginning of a new ice age. About 10 years later, people saw: well, we may be slightly warming, so we had better quit talking about global cooling, and now, we are talking about global warming.

There is an interesting article that came out today from Mario Lewis entitled, "National Climate Assessment report: Alarmists offer untrue, unrelenting doom and gloom."

This article today says:

Tuesday, the U.S. Government's Global Change Research Program released its latest "National Assessment" report on climate change impacts in the United States.

As with previous editions, the new report is an alarmist document designed to scare people and build political support for unpopular policies such as carbon taxes, cap-and-trade, and EPA regulatory mandates.

Also in keeping with past practice, the latest report confuses climate risk with climate change risk.

Droughts, storms, floods, and heat waves are all part of the natural climate. Our risk of exposure to such extremes has much more to do with where we happen to live than with any gradual climate changes associated with the 1.3 degree Fahrenheit to 1.9 degree Fahrenheit increase in average U.S. temperature since the 1880s.

Since even immediate and total shutdown of all carbon dioxide-emitting vehicles, power plants, and factories in the U.S. would decrease global warming by only a hypothetical and undetectable two-tenths of a degree Celsius by 2100—

Eighty-five years, even if they got everything they wanted for 85 years, the article says:

It is misleading to imply, as the report does, that the Obama administration's climate policies can provide any measurable protection from extreme weather events.

The assessment is flatout wrong that climate change is increasing our vulnerability to heat stress. As hot weather has become more frequent, people and communities have adapted to it, and heat-related mortality in the U.S. has declined.

Cities with the most frequent hot weather, such as Tampa; Florida; and Phoenix, Arizona, have practically zero heat-related mortality. That is the most probable future for most U.S. cities if global warming continues.

The report also foolishly predicts that climate change "intensify air pollution." As

EPA's own data show, despite allegedly "unprecedented" warming, the U.S. air quality has improved decade by decade since 1970 as emissions declined.

The report blames climate change for the Midwest drought of 2012, but the government's own analysis concluded otherwise: "Neither ocean states nor human-induced climate change, factors that can provide long-lead predictability, appeared to play significant roles in causing severe rainfall deficits over the major corn-producing regions of central Great Plains."

This assessment ignores substantial data and research, finding no long-term increase in the strength and frequency of tropical cyclones and no trend in extreme weather-related damages once losses are "normalized" or adjusted for changes in population, wealth, and consumer price index.

For example, the report says trends in the frequency and intensity of tornadoes are "uncertain," whereas, in fact, there is no trend, and a new study by University of Colorado Professor Roger Pielke, Jr., finds "with some certainty" that "the number of years with very large tornado losses has actually decreased" during 1993–2013 compared to 1950–1970.

Similarly, the U.S. is currently in the longest period on record with no major category 3–5 hurricane landfalls.

This good news is not included in the report.

The assessment gives short shrift to the warming "pause," which it calls "short-term." In the assessment, the "pause" is depicted as running from 1998 through 2012. That is 15 years. In fact, the pause is now 17 years and 8 months long.

More tellingly, the assessment does not discuss the growing divergence between climate model predictions and observations.

The divergence, now in its 34th year and accelerating due to the pause, raises questions about the climate sensitivity assumptions on which dire climate change scenarios depend. Climate sensitivity is an estimate of how much warming will eventually result from a doubling of atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations relative to preindustrial levels.

In its discussion of sensitivity, the assessment basically endorses the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 2007 "likely" sensitivity range of 3.6 to 8.1 degrees Fahrenheit and "best estimate" of 5.4 degrees Fahrenheit. It neglects to mention that, partly due to the pause and model overshoot of observed temperatures, the IPCC's 2013 report lowered the bottom end of the likely range and declined to offer a "best" estimate.

More importantly, the assessment presents the debate over climate sensitivity as a "he said, she said," as if a single paper by John Fasullo and Kevin Trenberth balances out some 16 recent papers indicating that the IPCC climate sensitivity estimates are too hot.

In other words, they are just wrong. The article says:

So despite an occasional fig leaf to hide the nakedness of its alarm message, the report does acknowledge that climate change has lengthened growing seasons, helping to make food more abundant and affordable, the assessment is unrelenting gloom and doom.

Its only hopeful message is that it's not too late to implement Kyoto-style climate policies.

Sorry, that's not good enough even for government work.

Mario Lewis is a Ph.D., a senior fellow at Competitive Enterprise institute.

And it really is important to real realize what is at stake here. It is something that shocked me back when we were trying, in my freshman term, to amend and reform the Endangered Species Act that has wreaked such havoc with our economy and continues to cause people to lose jobs.

There was reported decline in the unemployment rate from 6.7 to 6.3, and you heard all of the mainstream media, in helping their family members in this administration, just all abuzz and aglow with how wonderful that four-tenths of a percent drop was, failing completely to mention that that was only a fraction of the 800,000 who got so tired of not finding work—800,000 people gave up and quit looking for work and are now considered, under statistics, to no longer be unemployed, even though they are unemployed.

It doesn't account for all the people that are underemployed, that are out of college and can't find jobs; the historic high unemployment rate of our veterans coming back and looking for jobs, even as this administration not only wants to cut the military back to a fraction of its former self, back to pre-World War II levels, when we were not a superpower, and hatred and genocide began to reign supreme.

That doesn't explain why the administration and some people here in the House, friends of mine here in the House, that are saying: You know what? Let's give the few jobs left in our military to people that are not lawfully in this country.

If they will do that, even though it will displace one of the few military jobs left after we cut the military back so far and even though it will push them into an even-growing high unemployment rate for veterans, let's go ahead and give those few jobs left to people who are not lawfully in the country. It is not a good idea.

After pushing for over a year and a half for a select committee to get to the bottom of what happened at Benghazi and after we still haven't gotten to the bottom of the Department of Justice's role in forcing guns, which we know they did, forced guns to be sold to criminals and people that should not have had guns, that ended up with drug cartels in Mexico, with reports of hundreds of Mexicans killed by the weapons we forced into improper and illegal criminal hands, we—being the Justice Department of this administration—we haven't gotten answers to that.

That is why, even today, as I stand here, the highest-ranking law enforcement officer in the land stands in contempt of Congress; although I was gratified to hear him say, in answer to a question of mine, that I am not supposed to ever presume that it wasn't a big deal to him.

Unfortunately, he said, a year ago to ABC News that it wasn't any kind of big deal at all because, to be a big deal, he would have had to have respect for the people that voted for the contempt;

and since he had no respect for the people that voted for the contempt, it wasn't a big deal to him.

So a year ago, it wasn't a big deal; and this year, apparently, it is still a big deal, but I am not supposed to think that it is not a big deal to him, even though that is what he said, and the familial relationships in the mainstream media continue to give cover.

As I have continued to complain about the inadequate investigation into the Tsarnaevs—the failure of this administration to properly investigate the Tsarnaevs, even after the Russians, who are not our friends, gave us, twice, a heads up. Look out. The older Tsarnaev has been radicalized.

Now, you have got people in the mainstream media parroting what the Obama administration is saying. Well, those darned old Russians, they should have given us more information.

They did us a favor giving us a heads up. We are not their friends. They gave us a heads up anyway.

They don't even—they purged the FBI training material, so our agents don't know the proper questions to ask to find out if someone has been radicalized.

□ 2030

They won't allow people that have spent their adult lives studying radical Islam—people like that, like Steve Coughlin—they are not allowed to even go give a briefing to people to explain what radical Islam is.

And then we hear people like the Department of Homeland Security Secretary at the time, Janet Napolitano, who seemed to take the position that, gee, you know, we are just not able to connect the dots. But yet it appears that, under her watch, not only did she promote what Egyptian Muslim Brother publications said were top Muslim Brother people into top Homeland Security and Obama administration positions, but she gave a secret clearance—and there is no way it could have been given after proper vetting because proper vetting would have showed that he was a main speaker giving tribute to the man of vision, the Ayatollah Khomeini, who has a foundation called the Freedom and Justice Foundation, which is the same name as the Muslim Brother political party in Egypt who defended the convicted terrorist supporter of the head of the Holy Land Foundation, said there was nothing wrong with what he was doing.

I am very proud of the Senator from Iowa. I want to do a shout-out, Mr. Speaker, down the hall and read a letter from Senator GRASSLEY. I was just there in Iowa a few days ago, Senator GRASSLEY's territory. The senior Senator from Iowa, CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, wrote a letter to the new Secretary of Homeland Security, Jeh Johnson, and he said:

My office recently received copies of disturbing internal Department of Homeland Security, DHS, emails regarding the admittance of individuals into the United States with potential ties to terrorism.

The May 2012 email chain between U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection, CBP, surrounds the question of whether to admit someone who had scheduled an upcoming flight into the U.S. Allegedly, the individual was a member of the Muslim Brotherhood and a close associate of a supporter of "Hamas, Hezbollah, and Palestinian Islamic jihad." According to the same email, the individual had been in secondary inspection "several dozen times of the past several years," but had not had a secondary inspection since 2010.

One of the responses to the initial email states: "The CBP National Targeting Center, NTC, watch commander advised that the subject has sued CBP twice in the past and that he's one of the several hands-off passengers nationwide. Apparently, his records were removed in December 2010, and the DHS Secretary was involved in the matter." The email continues:

I'm puzzled how someone could be a member of the Muslim Brotherhood and unindicted coconspirator in the Holy Land Foundation trial—

Which, parenthetically, was a trial in which people were convicted of supporting terrorism, providing financial support for terrorism, convicted, and this individual mentioned was a named coconspirator in the pleadings.

The message and the email goes on:

—be an associate of (redacted), say that the U.S. is staging car bombings in Iraq and that it is okay for men to beat their wives, question who was behind the 9/11 attacks, and be afforded the luxury of a visitor visa and de-watchlisted. It doesn't appear that we'll be successful with denying him entry tomorrow, but maybe we could reevaluate the matter in the future since the decision to de-watchlist him was made 17 months ago.

Senator GRASSLEY's message to Secretary Johnson of DHS said:

In order to understand the events described in these emails, please provide the committee with answers to the following questions:

One, why was this individual removed from the watchlist in December 2010?

Two, please describe the nature, extent, and reasons for the involvement of the DHS Secretary or her staff in the removal of the individual from the watchlist.

Three, what is the current watchlist status of this individual?

Four, how many people are on the hands-off list mentioned in the email?

Five, what qualifies someone to receive the "hands-off" designation?

Six, does filing a lawsuit result in being designated "hands-off" and, thus, avoiding secondary security screenings?

Seven, who makes the determination that an individual should be considered "hands-off"?

Senator GRASSLEY says: I would appreciate receiving answers to these questions by March 3, 2014. Should you have any questions regarding the letter—and he goes on, and he signs it, CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, Ranking Member.

Then there is an attachment to his letter. And there is so much that is redacted here, Mr. Speaker, that there are a lot of gaps. But even so, it is easy to see how serious this is.

This was from Thursday, May 10, 2012, not quite a year before the Boston bombing. But as was pointed out in the

letter, this email was from a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement officer to the U.S. Customs and Border Patrol protection. The body says:

The NTC watch commander advised that the subject has sued CBP twice in the past and that he's one of several hands-off passengers nationwide. He said he checked if there was a copy of the lawsuits filed against CBP in the historical logs. Can you pass the lawsuits if they are at NTC? I assume the lawsuits were against the heads of DHS and presume it was a civil proceeding, but who knows where it was filed, since the subject lives outside the U.S. I didn't know that a Canadian citizen who lives in (blank) could sue DHS. Also not sure if the lawsuits were regarding him being stopped frequently or his admissibility/inadmissibility or both. If the lawsuits weren't about his admissibility/inadmissibility, we should proceed forward regarding that once the lawsuits are reviewed.

If the lawsuits aren't readily accessible at CBP/NTC, I can check with someone at CBP headquarters to get them. Apparently his records were removed in December 2010, and the DHS Secretary was involved in the matter.

I'm puzzled how someone could be a member of the Muslim Brotherhood and unindicted coconspirator in the Holy Land Foundation trial, be an associate of (blank), say that the U.S. is staging car bombings in Iraq and that is okay for men to beat their wives, question who was behind the 9/11 attacks and be afforded the luxury of a visitor visa and de-watchlisted. It doesn't appear that we'll be successful with denying him entry tomorrow, but maybe we could reevaluate the matter in the future since the decision to de-watchlist him was made 17 months ago. Thanks.

And then the name is blotted out.

Anyway, other messages. One in response down the email chain:

I spoke with CBP (blank) who is obviously very familiar with this traveler. I am of the opinion that (blank) meets the parameters for refusal based on the three INA 212(a)(3) terrorism charges and that when he enters the U.S. on a B1/B2 for lectures/speeches for organizations or for events where a registration fee is required or admission needs to be paid, he should probably be seeking an R-1 or an O-1 visa instead.

Perhaps one of the reasons he has not applied for an O-1 visa or R-1 visa is because of the terrorist-related questions these forms ask that he would then be forced to answer.

Does NTC have any background information or guidance it can share on the logs or former records this subject has had? Or if he has applied for any waivers of inadmissibility? Does NTC have any objections if CBP denies admission to (blank) under either terrorism grounds or improper non-immigrant visa?

Based on a review of the statements of the subject, I think it is clear that he meets the definition of endorsing and inciting. If he'd like to enter the U.S. in the future, he can seek a waiver to overcome those inadmissibility grounds, but none has been sought to my knowledge.

And the email prior to that said:

Yesterday afternoon, we, HSI (blank) office, received a lead regarding (blank) AKA (blank), an Egyptian-born Canadian citizen who is a member of the Muslim Brotherhood and close associate of (blank), an individual residing in (blank) who supports Hamas, Hezbollah, and Palestinian Islamic jihad. (Blank) has been looked at in secondary inspections several dozen times over the past

several years. However, he has not been secondaried since (blank) 2010. (Blank) has a reservation to depart (blank) Canada at (blank) on this Friday morning for a flight to (blank) that stops in (blank) first.

He is scheduled to speak at some conference, in some city, on some night—it is all blacked out.

I am passing this right up to (blank) at HSI to forward to CBP regarding possible inadmissibility grounds related to INA 2012(a)(3) terrorism charges because (blank)'s potential inciting, endorsing, and association with terrorists. (Blank) has been looked at in the past, but hopefully this collection of 20 supporting open source articles will assist with making an informed inadmissibility determination.

But anyway, apparently, despite all of those open inadmissibility issues, according to the later email, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security herself at the time, Janet Napolitano, had a hands-off list apparently including people like this member of the Muslim Brotherhood.

When it comes to the Boston bombing, I have met some of the Boston Police. I was impressed. And I would bet if the City of Boston Police Department had been given a heads-up by either the FBI or CIA that the Russians say this Tsarnaev guy has been radicalized, is capable of murder, then it would have entirely changed the investigation by the Boston Police Department into people that were killed that were known to Tsarnaev.

And I would bet you, since I am not aware of the Boston Police Department having had their training materials purged to exclude anything that might offend a radical Islamist, they may have been able to go out to the mosque and ask about Tsarnaev if they had known the allegation that he had been radicalized, and they may have been able to answer better questions about the type of Islamic leaders that the older Tsarnaev liked, that he read, that he endorsed, and they could have made a better decision than our own Justice Department did on whether or not he had been radicalized.

□ 2045

That should have been shared with the Boston police. If they had had that information without having had their training materials purged, they may have done a better job of protecting those people at the Boston Marathon.

Then you read emails going back and forth among our ICE agents, Customs and Border Patrol people who were shocked that a guy who is a Muslim Brother, who has incited people to hatred against the United States, who was a named coconspirator with people who were convicted of supporting terrorism, how it is the Secretary of Homeland Security could give him a pass, just as she did to a reported member of the Muslim Brotherhood—reported by an Egyptian magazine supportive of the Muslim Brotherhood—how she could just give him a secret security clearance. And even after I tell her about his downloading two docu-

ments from a classified source that she gave him access to and pointed out to her about a reporter saying he had tried to shop the two documents, she said she investigated, but I know they didn't because they never even talked to that one reporter that knew about the documents being shopped. They never checked.

As far as I know, he is still giving advice at the top level of Homeland Security as a Muslim Brother, according to the Egyptians. He is given access to our classified documents, and then we see that same Homeland Security Secretary that gave him access to classified documents that he reportedly—and according to somebody I trust—he had shopped them and tried to get a national news media to publish them. They didn't even look into it. They didn't even investigate that properly.

How safe can America be when Homeland Security is creating hands-off lists that put us at risk? With that, I yield back my time.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MULLIN). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2148

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLE) at 9 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE REPORT 113-415 AND AN ACCOMPANYING RESOLUTION, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. Res. 565, APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COUNSEL TO INVESTIGATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Mr. NUGENT, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-439) on the resolution (H. Res. 568) relating to the consideration of House Report 113-415 and an accompanying resolution, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 565) calling on Attorney General Eric H. Holder, Jr., to appoint a special counsel to investigate the targeting of conservative nonprofit groups by the Internal Revenue Service, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4438, AMERICAN RESEARCH AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 2014

Mr. NUGENT, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report

(Rept. No. 113-440) on the resolution (H. Res. 569) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4438) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify and make permanent the research credit, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ADERHOLT (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of the recent tornadoes in Alabama.

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of the recent tornadoes in Arkansas.

Mr. NUNNELEE (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of the recent tornadoes in Mississippi.

Mr. RUSH (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of attending to a family matter.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 4120. An act to amend the National Law Enforcement Museum Act to extend the termination date.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 7, 2014, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5544. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report of multiple violations of the Antideficiency Act by the National Institutes of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Agency of Healthcare Research and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and Health Resources and Services Administration, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

5545. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of 6 officers to wear the authorized insignia of the grade of major general or brigadier general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5546. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on Preventive Services and Obesity-related Services Available to Medicaid Enrollees; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5547. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the FY 2013 MDUFA Financial Report required by the Medical Device User Fee

Amendments of 2012; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5548. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting annual financial report as required by the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Act for FY 2013; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5549. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2013 Medicaid Integrity Program Report; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5550. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri [EPA-R07-OAR-2013-0672; FRL-9909-43-Region 7] received April 10, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5551. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Reasonably Available Control Technology for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R06-OAR-2012-0100; FRL-9909-51-Region 6] received April 10, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5552. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Air Emissions from Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills; State of Missouri [EPA-R07-OAR-2013-0692; FRL-9909-45-Region 7] received April 10, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5553. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances; Withdrawal [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2013-0739; FRL-9909-25] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received April 10, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5554. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Underground Storage Tank Program: Codification of Approved State Program for South Carolina (EPA-R04-UST-2013-0679; FRL-9909-12-Region 4) received April 10, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5555. A letter from the Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a copy of the report entitled, "Certification of the Fiscal Year 2014 Total Local Source General Fund Revenues (Net of Dedicated Taxes) in Support of the District's Issuance of \$495,425,000 in General Obligation Bonds (Series 2013A)", pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5556. A letter from the Director, Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's annual report for FY 2013 prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5557. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's annual report for FY 2013 prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee

Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5558. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Division Turboprop Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0740; Directorate Identifier 2013-NE-24-AD; Amendment 39-17804; AD 2014-05-32] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 16, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5559. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0174; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-212-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 16, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5560. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0976; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-198-AD; Amendment 39-17686; AD 2013-24-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 16, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5561. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0545; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-048-AD; Amendment 39-17787; AD 2014-05-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 16, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5562. A letter from the Deputy Director, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System for Federally Qualified Health Centers; Changes to Contracting Policies for Rural Health Clinics; and Changes to Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 Enforcement Actions for Proficiency Testing Referral [CMS-1443-FC] (RIN: 0938-AR62) received May 1, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

5563. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a report required by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1807; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Intelligence (Permanent Select).

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 863. A bill to establish the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Women's History Museum, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113-411, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ISSA: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. Supplemental Report to Accompany Resolution Recommending that the House of Representatives find Lois G. Lerner, Former Director, Exempt Organizations, Internal Revenue Service, in Con-

tempt of Congress for Refusal to Comply with a Subpoena Duly Issued by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform (Rept. 113-415, Pt. 2) Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GOODLATTE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2919. A bill to amend titles 5 and 28, United States Code, to require annual reports to Congress on, and the maintenance of databases on, awards of fees and other expenses to prevailing parties in certain administrative proceedings and court cases to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-434). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GOODLATTE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4292. A bill to amend chapter 97 of title 28, United States Code, to clarify the exception to foreign sovereign immunity set forth in section 1605(a)(3) of such title (Rept. 113-435). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCCAUL: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 4228. A bill to require the Department of Homeland Security to improve discipline, accountability, and transparency in acquisition program management; with an amendment (Rept. 113-436). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 503. A bill to authorize the National Desert Storm Memorial Association to establish the National Desert Storm and Desert Shield Memorial as a commemorative work in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113-437). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2430. A bill to adjust the boundaries of Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park to include Hinchliffe Stadium, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 113-438). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NUGENT: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 568. Resolution relating to the consideration of House Report 113-415 and an accompanying resolution, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 565) calling on Attorney General Eric H. Holder, Jr., to appoint a special counsel to investigate the targeting of conservative non-profit groups by the Internal Revenue Service (Rept. 113-439). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 569. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4438) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify and make permanent the research credit (Rept. 113-440). Referred to the House Calendar.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. MCHENRY (for himself and Mr. GARRETT):

H.R. 4564. A bill to amend the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act to improve the crowdfunding provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCHENRY (for himself and Mr. GARRETT):

H.R. 4565. A bill to amend the securities laws to improve the small company capital formation provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MESSER, and Mr. YOHIO):

H.R. 4566. A bill to establish a commission to conduct a comprehensive review over 6 years of Federal agencies and programs and to recommend the elimination or realignment of duplicative, wasteful, or outdated functions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 4567. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to broaden the special rules for certain governmental plans under section 105(j) to include plans established by political subdivisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 4568. A bill to enhance the ability of smaller reporting companies to access the public securities markets by allowing forward incorporation by reference on Form S-1, to add listing and registration of a class of common equity securities on a national securities exchange as an additional basis for satisfying the requirements of General Instruction I.B.1. of Form S-3, and to remove such listing and registration as a requirement of General Instruction I.B.6. of such form; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GARRETT (for himself and Mr. HURT):

H.R. 4569. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to make certain improvements to form 10-K and regulation S-K, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GARRETT (for himself and Mr. MCHENRY):

H.R. 4570. A bill to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise Regulation D relating to exemptions from registration requirements for certain sales of securities; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HULTGREN:

H.R. 4571. A bill to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise its rules so as to increase the threshold amount for requiring issuers to provide certain disclosures relating to compensatory benefit plans; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. WALDEN (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WAXMAN, and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 4572. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to extend expiring provisions relating to the retransmission of signals of television broadcast stations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mrs. ELLMERS, and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 4573. A bill to protect children from exploitation, especially sex trafficking in tourism, by providing advance notice of intended travel by registered child-sex offenders outside the United States to the government of the country of destination, requesting foreign governments to notify the United States when a known child-sex offender is seeking to enter the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARBER (for himself, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. TONKO, Ms. MATSUI, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO):

H.R. 4574. A bill to maximize the access of individuals with mental illness to community-based services, to strengthen the impact of such services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, the Judiciary, Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, Education and the Workforce, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COOK:

H.R. 4575. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land to operate a visitor center for Joshua Tree National Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. ESTY, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 4576. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to establish and implement a fatigue management plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia (for himself and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 4577. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure equal access of Medicare beneficiaries to community pharmacies in underserved areas as network pharmacies under Medicare prescription drug coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mr. FARR, Mr. HONDA, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 4578. A bill to require that Peace Corps volunteers be subject to the same limitations regarding coverage of abortion services as employees of the Peace Corps with respect to coverage of such services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SALMON (for himself, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. ENGEL):

H.R. 4579. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to verify that individuals have made a commitment to serve in the Armed Forces or in public service, or otherwise are a borrower on an eligible loan which has been submitted to a guaranty agency for default aversion or is already in default, before such individuals obtain a consolidation loan for purposes specified under section 455(o) of the Higher Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr. HONDA, Mr. WALZ, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

H.R. 4580. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify authorities relating to the collective bargaining of employees in the Veterans Health Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 4581. A bill to prohibit the United States from funding projects that discriminate against Israeli organizations that operate beyond the 1949 armistice lines; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TIERNEY (for himself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOLT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. TAKANO,

Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. NOR-TON, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. POCAN, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 4582. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for the refinancing of certain Federal student loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TSONGAS (for herself, Mr.

PETRI, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ENYART, Mr. O'ROURKE, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER):

H.R. 4583. A bill to modify certain requirements for countable resources and income under the Supplemental Security Income program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 4584. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase and extend the new qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicles credit and to enable such credit to be converted to a rebate at the point of sale; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 567. A resolution providing for the Establishment of the Select Committee on the Events Surrounding the 2012 Terrorist Attack in Benghazi; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CRENSHAW (for himself and Mr. MEEKS):

H. Res. 570. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of World Malaria Day; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (for him-

self, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. HANNA, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. TITUS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. BLACK, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. TONKO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. TERRY, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. HOLT, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. REED, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. MARINO, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Ms. JENKINS):

H. Res. 571. A resolution recognizing the roles and contributions of America's teachers to building and enhancing the Nation's civic, cultural, and economic well-being; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. PETERS OF CALIFORNIA (for

himself, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. HONDA, Ms. CHU, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. ESTY, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. FARR, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LOEBACK, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BARBER, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms.



SPEIER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BERA of California, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. POLIS, and Mr. DEUTCH:

H. Res. 572. A resolution expressing support for designation of the first full week of May as "National Mental Health No Stigma Week"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. WILSON OF FLORIDA (for herself, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. BASS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SIRE, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. BERA of California, Mr. HONDA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ROYCE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Ms. HANABUSA):

H. Res. 573. A resolution condemning the abduction of female students by armed militants from the terrorist group known as Boko Haram in northeastern provinces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California introduced A bill (H.R. 4585) for the relief of Antonia Esmeralda Aguilar Belmontes; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 4564.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, Section Eight

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 4565.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, Section Eight

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia:

H.R. 4566.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, section 8, clause 1:

The Congress shall have power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Article One, section 8, clause 18:

The Congress shall have Power—To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. REICHERT:

H.R. 4567.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and

Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 4568.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to the Congress in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution: "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

Additional authority derives from Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution: "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.")

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 4569.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 ("The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States"), 3 ("To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes"), and 18 ("To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof").

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 4570.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 ("The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States"), 3 ("To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes"), and 18 ("To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof").

By Mr. HULTGREN:

H.R. 4571.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, as this legislation regulates commerce between the states.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, providing Congress with the authority to enact legislation necessary to execute one of its enumerated powers, such as Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. WALDEN:

H.R. 4572.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 4573.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, as sex offenders are traveling in foreign commerce.

By Mr. BARBER:

H.R. 4574.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. COOK:

H.R. 4575.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 4576.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power \* \* \* To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia:

H.R. 4577.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 4578.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I.

By Mr. SALMON:

H.R. 4579.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 4580.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 4581.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

[The Congress shall have Power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations"

By Mr. TIERNEY:

H.R. 4582.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. TSONGAS:

H.R. 4583.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 1

Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 4584.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof..

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California:

H.R. 4585.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 and Amendment I, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

- H.R. 20: Ms. CHU and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
- H.R. 24: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GIBBS, and Mrs. WAGNER.
- H.R. 148: Mr. COHEN.
- H.R. 184: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
- H.R. 352: Ms. GRANGER.
- H.R. 401: Mr. KENNEDY.
- H.R. 410: Mr. KINGSTON.
- H.R. 437: Ms. HANABUSA.
- H.R. 508: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. JOLLY.
- H.R. 521: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
- H.R. 543: Mr. JOLLY.
- H.R. 556: Mr. ROSS.
- H.R. 644: Mr. BARLETTA.
- H.R. 713: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
- H.R. 798: Ms. MATSUI.
- H.R. 808: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. GRAYSON.
- H.R. 842: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
- H.R. 855: Ms. TITUS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. TAKANO.
- H.R. 863: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
- H.R. 875: Mr. CRAWFORD.
- H.R. 897: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MCINTYRE, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
- H.R. 920: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. MOORE, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri and Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia.
- H.R. 946: Mr. CASSIDY.
- H.R. 963: Mr. POCAN and Mr. RAHALL.
- H.R. 997: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
- H.R. 1020: Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. MATSUI, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
- H.R. 1024: Mr. WALZ.
- H.R. 1106: Mr. COLLINS of New York.
- H.R. 1175: Ms. Clark of Massachusetts.
- H.R. 1179: Ms. BROWN of Florida.
- H.R. 1199: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
- H.R. 1213: Mr. CONYERS.
- H.R. 1226: Mr. MEADOWS.
- H.R. 1240: Mr. VARGAS.
- H.R. 1249: Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. ROTHFUS.
- H.R. 1250: Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.
- H.R. 1257: Mr. HOLT.
- H.R. 1354: Mr. GIBSON and Mr. HUNTER.
- H.R. 1428: Mr. COFFMAN.
- H.R. 1429: Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Mr. SERRANO.
- H.R. 1449: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TERRY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. SHUSTER.
- H.R. 1507: Mr. GARCIA, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. WALDEN.
- H.R. 1563: Mr. SOUTHERLAND.
- H.R. 1599: Mr. BRALLEY of Iowa.
- H.R. 1663: Mr. COHEN and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
- H.R. 1750: Mr. RIGELL.
- H.R. 1771: Mrs. BACHMANN.
- H.R. 1796: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
- H.R. 1812: Mr. MEEHAN.
- H.R. 1827: Mr. GIBSON.
- H.R. 1852: Mr. FARR.
- H.R. 1875: Mr. RANGEL.
- H.R. 1953: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
- H.R. 2003: Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 2078: Mr. CONYERS.
- H.R. 2154: Mr. VALADAO.
- H.R. 2384: Mr. RANGEL and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
- H.R. 2510: Mrs. LOWEY.
- H.R. 2553: Ms. BASS.
- H.R. 2591: Ms. SPEIER and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
- H.R. 2632: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
- H.R. 2647: Mr. YOHO.
- H.R. 2663: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
- H.R. 2673: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
- H.R. 2676: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
- H.R. 2692: Ms. TSONGAS and Mr. RUSH.
- H.R. 2734: Mr. GIBSON.
- H.R. 2746: Mr. SMITH of Texas.
- H.R. 2807: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.
- H.R. 2825: Mr. SCHIFF.
- H.R. 2835: Mr. MURPHY of Florida.
- H.R. 2870: Mr. HUNTER, Mr. JOLLY, and Mr. MEEKS.
- H.R. 2955: Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. KILDEE, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
- H.R. 2959: Mr. FORBES.
- H.R. 2981: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. BARBER.
- H.R. 2996: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. WOLF, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
- H.R. 2997: Mr. HUDSON.
- H.R. 3137: Mr. McDERMOTT.
- H.R. 3168: Mr. AMODEI.
- H.R. 3199: Mr. COTTON and Mr. GIBBS.
- H.R. 3279: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
- H.R. 3318: Mr. MURPHY of Florida.
- H.R. 3344: Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. DOYLE.
- H.R. 3361: Mr. COHEN.
- H.R. 3374: Mr. POLLIS.
- H.R. 3407: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
- H.R. 3413: Mr. PITTENGER.
- H.R. 3485: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.
- H.R. 3530: Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
- H.R. 3610: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Mr. OLSON.
- H.R. 3658: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. LIPINSKI.
- H.R. 3698: Ms. MATSUI, Ms. GRANGER, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.
- H.R. 3707: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. OWENS, Mr. FARENTHOLD, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 3708: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan and Mr. JORDAN.
- H.R. 3717: Mr. GIBSON.
- H.R. 3722: Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. MATHESON.
- H.R. 3747: Mr. CICILLINE and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
- H.R. 3774: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
- H.R. 3836: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
- H.R. 3863: Mr. ROKITA.
- H.R. 3877: Mr. LOEBSACK.
- H.R. 3905: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Ms. FUDGE.
- H.R. 3929: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Mr. VIS-CLOSKY.
- H.R. 3930: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 3982: Mr. MICHAUD.
- H.R. 4017: Mr. NUGENT and Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia.
- H.R. 4028: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
- H.R. 4031: Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. JOLLY, Mrs. BLACK, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. THORNBERRY, and Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.
- H.R. 4035: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
- H.R. 4036: Mr. AMASH.
- H.R. 4040: Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 4042: Mr. LATTA.
- H.R. 4077: Mr. GRAYSON and Mr. PRICE of Georgia.
- H.R. 4079: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. DEUTCH.
- H.R. 4103: Mr. LEWIS.
- H.R. 4111: Mr. POMPEO.
- H.R. 4122: Mr. DELANEY and Ms. NORTON.
- H.R. 4129: Mr. LATHAM and Ms. LEE of California.
- H.R. 4143: Mr. POSEY, Mr. HARPER, and Mr. PITTENGER.
- H.R. 4155: Mr. TERRY.
- H.R. 4169: Mr. RUIZ, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. BEATTY, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
- H.R. 4188: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. MEEKS.
- H.R. 4190: Mr. LOEBSACK.
- H.R. 4200: Mr. HIMES and Ms. MOORE.
- H.R. 4217: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. ENYART, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. LAMBORN.
- H.R. 4225: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. LOBIONDO.
- H.R. 4227: Mr. COHEN and Mr. CICILLINE.
- H.R. 4237: Mr. MCKINLEY.
- H.R. 4250: Mr. ROSS and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
- H.R. 4252: Mr. TIBERI.
- H.R. 4286: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
- H.R. 4303: Ms. DELBENE.
- H.R. 4310: Mr. OLSON.
- H.R. 4317: Mr. POMPEO.
- H.R. 4318: Mr. POMPEO.
- H.R. 4325: Mr. ELLISON and Mr. RUSH.
- H.R. 4342: Mr. BUCSHON.
- H.R. 4351: Mr. GIBSON, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. COLE and Mr. DEFazio.
- H.R. 4363: Ms. CHU, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. COSTA.
- H.R. 4365: Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. POLIS, Ms. KUSTER, and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
- H.R. 4368: Ms. SPEIER.
- H.R. 4382: Mr. RIBBLE.
- H.R. 4386: Ms. BASS.
- H.R. 4391: Mr. COHEN.
- H.R. 4396: Mr. OLSON.
- H.R. 4398: Mr. ROONEY.
- H.R. 4411: Mr. COTTON, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. GIBBS, Ms. TITUS, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. LANCE, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.
- H.R. 4415: Mr. COHEN, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
- H.R. 4419: Mr. COOK.
- H.R. 4423: Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
- H.R. 4426: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. LEE of California.
- H.R. 4450: Mr. COHEN and Mrs. BEATTY.
- H.R. 4498: Mr. MORAN.
- H.R. 4511: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. HIGGINS, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
- H.R. 4521: Mr. COTTON, Mr. ROSS, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. HULTGREN, and Mr. BARR.
- H.R. 4524: Mr. COHEN.
- H.R. 4531: Mr. BURGESS and Mr. MCCAUL.
- H.R. 4542: Mr. HIMES.
- H.J. Res. 2: Mr. JOLLY.
- H.J. Res. 20: Mr. WAXMAN.
- H.J. Res. 21: Mr. WAXMAN.
- H.J. Res. 25: Mrs. LOWEY.
- H.J. Res. 104: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
- H. Con. Res. 95: Ms. DELBENE.
- H. Res. 36: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama and Mr. HANNA.
- H. Res. 72: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
- H. Res. 106: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina and Mr. GOWDY.
- H. Res. 109: Mr. FARR, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. MARINO, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DOGGETT and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
- H. Res. 221: Mr. McDERMOTT.
- H. Res. 235: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
- H. Res. 418: Mr. POCAN.
- H. Res. 456: Mr. WELCH, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
- H. Res. 494: Mr. MURPHY of Florida.
- H. Res. 525: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. FUDGE, and Ms. KAPTUR.
- H. Res. 526: Mr. COHEN.

*May 6, 2014*

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

**H3449**

H. Res. 532: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H. Res. 540: Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. SABLAN.

H. Res. 561: Mr. POMPEO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RANGEL, Ms.

MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. LONG.

H. Res. 562: Mr. MARINO.

H. Res. 563: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H. Res. 565: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. FORBES, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. DESANTIS.